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SPRING 1913
GRAPE VINES
 AND
 GENERAL NURSERY STOCK

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OPALESCENT.

 An illustration of a grape vine branch with several large, green, serrated leaves. A large, dark red, opalescent grape cluster is shown in the foreground, partially overlapping the branch. The background is a light, textured surface.

1875

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U. S. GOVERNMENT SAYS "BUY DIRECT"

In the Farmer's Bulletin No. 113, the United States Department of Agriculture gives this advice about buying trees and plants: "If the farmer makes his purchase direct from the nurseryman, he will save the expense of the middleman or agent, and is less liable to the mistakes and injuries that may occur through repeated handling."

EARN A PREMIUM

Before you send us your order, note what we offer on page 2 for additional orders obtained from neighbors. Remember these offers are good on all orders sent in before March 15th, 1913. For a few hours' time you can earn some valuable premiums and have all the goods sent prepaid. Besides, you can earn money by taking orders at single and ten rates, and buy them at 100 rate.

What Our Neighbors Say of Us

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. Lewis Roesch, nurseryman here, for many years. We recommend him to be painstaking, reliable and responsible. The trees and plants we have purchased of him always have given satisfaction in every way.

John S. Lambert, Judge Supreme Court

F. B. Palmer, Formerly Principal State Normal School.

Louis McKinstry, Editor and Publisher Fredonia *Censor*.

Myron T. Dana, Principal State Normal School.

A. H. Marsh,

Harlan J. Crissey, Pres. Citizens' Trust Co.

We also refer to R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agencies.

Planting Directions and Suggestions

Conditions of Success—Liberal fertilizing, careful preparation of the ground, proper care and culture at the right time and judicious selection of varieties suited to the soil are the chief things on which successful fruit growing depends. The soil should be dry. Ground too wet for winter wheat should be underdrained, although plowing into narrow lands with deep dead furrows between is sometimes sufficient.

What to Plant—Varieties found to be best suited to your neighborhood should be relied on mainly. Try new varieties, and remember that the Concord grape, Baldwin apple and Elberta peach were once novelties. Hardy healthy plants that are good growers and prolific bearers should be selected.

When to Plant—Aside from Strawberries, Black Raspberries, and perhaps Peaches, from October 15th until the ground freezes is the best time for planting. The next best is early spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to work.

Preparation of Ground—Pulverize the soil thoroughly at least twelve inches deep. Plow sod ground early enough to become thoroughly rotted before planting. But if not practical to do so, then plow into lands the width of rows and plant into the dead furrows. Harrow ground thoroughly to make surface soil mellow, with which to cover the roots. Excellent results are often obtained in this way. If coarse manure is applied it should be plowed in. But well rotted manure is much better and should only be harrowed in so as to remain near the surface. Of commercial fertilizers unleached hard wood ashes are best, especially on leachy soil. Next best is bone dust.

Planting Trees—Having staked out ground into straight rows both ways, dig holes wide and deep enough so as not to crowd roots. Bruised or broken roots should be cut back to sound wood. During summer rub off all buds along body except a few to form the top. Quality of soil and variety of tree should determine distance apart. A strong growing variety on rich soil needs more room than a poor grower on poor soil. Peach trees may be planted between apple trees. Dwarf pears may also be planted between standard trees. Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., may also be used as fillers.

Waste Places—Stony ground and places too steep for cultivation, yet of rich soil, may be planted with apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches and nuts. Trees may be allowed to branch from ground up to avoid use of ladders. Lower part of trees should be painted with pine tar as a protection against mice and rabbits.

Overbearing is a prolific source of poor fruit, as well as weakness, disease and death to fruit trees, shrubs and vines. Remove, when about half grown, all beyond what the tree ought to bear, consistent with good fruit, health and crop, leaving, of course, the best.

Care of Stock when Received—Unpack and plant at once. If frozen do not unpack but cover in cool, dark cellar or some such place where thawing may be gradual. If not ready to plant when received heel in trees in a dry place. Dig trench deep enough to hold vines, plants or trees and cover with layer of soil, pressed firmly against roots to exclude air. If heeled over in winter both root and top must be well covered with earth. Over that spread some loose litter that will hold snow, but nothing that will attract mice.

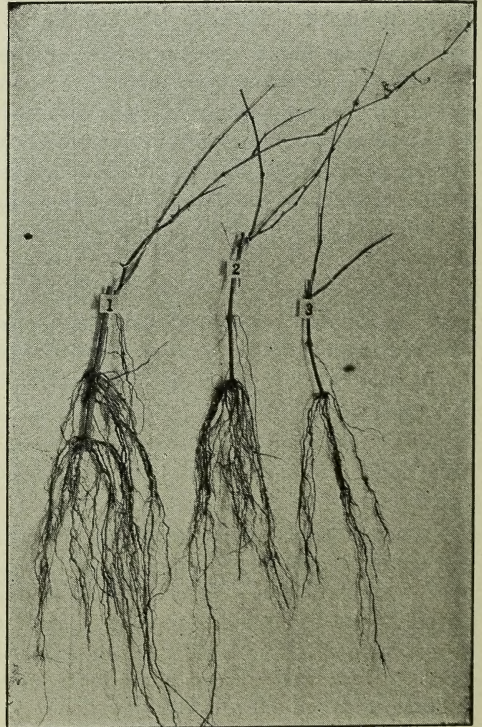
Books on Fruit Growing—May be obtained from us. Send for our free catalog of books.

GRAPES

Selection of Varieties—Beginners in grape culture are often puzzled as to what to select from the multitude of varieties offered. To such we say that climatic conditions and other circumstances generally so limit the selection that there is only a comparatively small number to select from. In the extreme North the seasons are short and winters severe, so that only the earliest and hardiest varieties succeed. In sections where the best can be grown, nothing else is wanted. For family use only the best that can be well grown is desirable; for market the most profitable. What those are, each particular locality and market must determine. For keeping and distant shipping, tough skinned varieties are preferable. In sections where grapes are much subject to mildew and rot, only the most robust and healthy should be selected.

Varieties of the Labrusca class, to which belongs the Concord, succeed over a larger extent of territory than any other and are particularly recommended for planting in the North and Northwest. To this class belong the varieties: Early Daisy, Early Ohio, Early Victor, Eaton, Lucile, McPike, Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Moyer, Niagara, Pocklington, Vergennes, Worden, etc. Varieties of the Riparia class such as Elvira, Etta, Missouri Riessling, etc., seem better adapted to the South and Southwest. Hybrids containing foreign blood, as Agawam, Wilder, etc., are not as reliable as some other varieties, being more or less subject to rot and mildew in unfavorable localities and seasons, yet they are of the best for all purposes where they do succeed, being large in bunch and berry, good keepers and shippers, strong growers, productive, and of the best quality. Varieties we cannot recommend have been omitted from the descriptive part of this catalogue, but as we still have some vines, and more or less call for them, we keep them in price list.

New Varieties—Not all new varieties, that are being introduced constantly, are improvements, but many of them are and some prove to be magnificent triumphs of horticulture. In this age of close competition it is necessary for the fruit grower, if he would make the most of his opportunities, to become acquainted with all varieties that are suitable for his locality. Each kind should be given a fair trial in a small way and then plant largely of such as are most desirable and profitable. We subject each and every variety to a trial on our own grounds and freely give the result to everyone interested. This, though valuable in a general way, cannot take the place of a trial of one's own grounds, for a variety may prove hardy here and not so hardy in another section having a more severe climate or in a location of greater exposure. One tender here may be hardy enough in a milder climate or more protected situation. Again, a variety, subject to mildew here, may be more or less so in other places. A trial on the spot can only settle such matters.



Grape Vines reduced to 1-16 natural length and caliber.
1 represents a 2-year No 1; 2 a 1-year No. 1,
and 3 a 1-year No. 2 vine.



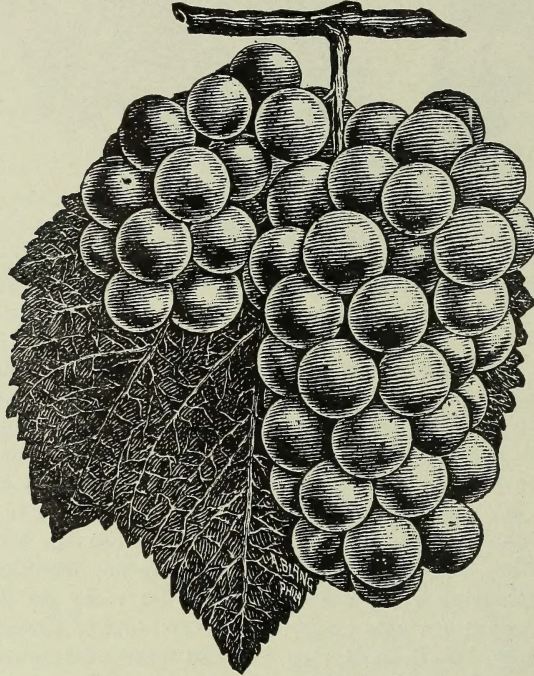
Early Daisy Vine in Bearing

Planting—Strong growing varieties as Concord, Niagara, Rogers' Hybrids, etc., should be planted eight feet apart each way, and weaker growers, as Delaware, Lady, Jessica, etc., some five to seven feet, according to the strength and quality of the soil. In cold climates and exposed situations plant deeper than in warm ones, to avoid injury by severe freezing. For same reason plant deeper in a loose soil than in a compact one. If the soil is clayey or wet, plant some seven or ten inches deep, and in the fall plow up to them, leaving a dead furrow between the rows to carry off the water. If ground is dry and gravelly or sandy, plant not less than twelve to fifteen inches deep. While planting vines use care not to let roots get dry. Cut them back to about a foot long and dig a hole large enough for roots to spread out in it, about as they grow in the nursery. Work good, rich, fine and moist surface soil around roots until they are all covered, when they should be firmly tramped down. Cover up partially at first and level off gradually during the season. After planting, trim vines back to within two or three buds of the ground.

Pruning—The object of pruning is to grow the greatest amount of fruit of best quality, and at the same time canes enough to produce an equally good crop the next year. If grape vines are not sufficiently pruned they bear more fruit than they are able to perfect. The result is they overbear, often to their permanent injury. The fruit is so small, scraggly and late as to be next to useless; besides they fail to grow and ripen canes strong enough to bear a good crop the next season. By proper pruning you concentrate the vigor of a vine into a smaller number of canes and clusters, which it can perfect. The berries and clusters grow large and ripen early, thus securing a greater number of pounds of fruit to the vine, of much superior quality, and at the same time, strong, well ripened canes for the next year's bearing, and all this without any injury to the vine. If vines do not grow strong enough cultivate better, fertilize and trim close. If too strong and do not bear enough, give them more room, either by building the trellis higher or by cutting out every second or third vine. Prune the remaining ones longer so as to cover the space.

Summer Pruning—This supplements winter pruning. As soon as the new shoots are five or six inches long (early in June here) break off all new shoots that neither show flower buds nor are needed for the next season's bearing canes. All further pruning during the summer is harmful.

How to Prune—The first fall after planting, cut the vines back to the ground again, leaving only one spur of three or four buds above ground. Let two canes grow the second season. They ought then to show a growth of from five to eight feet; if so, cut one of them back to three buds in the fall following, and the other to within three or four feet, to bear. Should they show a larger growth, more may be left; if less, little if any. For if the vine is not strong enough to force a good growth of wood, it is too weak to bear fruit. As the vines grow older and stronger, from three to five canes may be left to bear (always preferring those that start within a foot of the



Ulster Prolific— $\frac{1}{4}$ Size

root), and these trained out in fan shape on stakes or trellises. Two or more year old wood ought always to be cut down as much as possible, as it is the young wood only that bears fruit. This mode of trimming and training is called the fan system. There are many others, the description of which is not within the scope of this catalog. Whatever system is adopted, the treatment of the first two years is practically the same. Grape vines may be trained against buildings, fences or on stakes and trellises. Wire trellises, about five feet high, are the best for vineyards. All young vines should be protected, at least the first winter or two, by plowing up to them, or otherwise covering them with soil. The pruning may be done any time after the leaves fall in the autumn and before the sap starts in the spring, although a little bleeding will do them no harm.

PRICE LIST OF GRAPE VINES

Three year No. 1 vines furnished at one-half additional to price of two year No. 1; One year No. 2 at two-thirds the price of one year No. 1. Cuttings in lots of not less than 100 of a variety at one-tenth the price of one year No. 1 plants.

By Mail Prepaid at Single and Ten Rates	Each	1 Year No. 1			2 Year No. 1			
		10	100	1000	Each	10	100	1000
Agawam (Rog. 15)	\$.10	\$.80	\$ 3.00	\$25.00	\$.12	\$1.00	\$ 4.00	\$35.00
Amber Queen .....	.18	1.50	7.00	.....	.25	2.00	10.00	.....
Bacchus .....	.10	.80	3.00	.....	.12	1.00	4.50	.....
Barry (Rog. 43) .....	.15	1.25	6.00	.....	.25	2.00	9.00	.....
Berkman's .....	.20	1.70	8.50	.....	.30	2.50	12.00	.....
Brighton .....	.10	.80	3.50	30.00	.14	1.20	5.00	40.00

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

By Mail Prepaid		1 Year No. 1			2 Year No. 1			
at Single and Ten Rates	Each	10	100	1000	Each	10	100	1000
Brilliant	.20	1.60	10.00	.....	.30	2.50	14.00	.....
Campbell's	.15	1.25	7.00	60.00	.20	1.70	10.00	90.00
Catawba	.10	.80	2.50	16.00	.12	1.00	3.50	25.00
Champion	.10	.80	2.75	22.00	.12	1.00	3.75	33.00
Clinton	.08	.70	2.50	.....	.10	.80	3.50	.....
Colerain	.20	1.60	8.00	.....	.30	2.50	12.00	.....
Concord	.08	.65	2.00	16.00	.10	.80	3.00	25.00
Cottage	.10	.80	2.50	.....	.12	1.00	3.50	.....
Cynthiana	.14	1.20	5.00	.....	.20	1.70	8.00	.....
Delaware	.10	.80	3.50	30.00	.14	1.20	5.00	40.00
Diamond	.10	.80	2.50	20.00	.12	1.00	3.50	30.00
Diana	.10	.80	3.50	.....	.14	1.20	5.00	.....
Dracut Amber	.10	.80	3.00	.....	.12	1.00	4.50	.....
Duchess	.12	1.00	4.50	.....	.18	1.50	7.00	.....
Early Daisy	.25	2.00	9.00	.....	.35	3.00	13.00	.....
Early Ohio	.15	1.25	7.00	.....	.22	1.80	10.00	.....
Early Victor	.12	1.00	3.75	.....	.16	1.40	6.00	.....
Eaton	.18	1.50	8.50	.....	.25	2.25	12.00	.....
Elvira	.08	.70	2.50	.....	.10	.80	3.50	.....
Empire State	.12	1.00	4.00	.....	.16	1.40	6.00	.....
Esther	.25	2.00	11.00	.....	.35	3.00	16.00	.....
Etta	.10	.80	3.50	.....	.14	1.20	5.00	.....
Eumelan	.12	1.00	4.50	.....	.18	1.50	7.00	.....
Gaertner (Rog. 14)	.15	1.25	7.00	.....	.20	1.70	10.00	.....
Geneva	.16	1.40	6.00	.....	.24	2.00	9.00	.....
Goethe (Rog. 1)	.18	1.50	7.00	.....	.25	2.00	10.00	.....
Green Mountain	.30	2.50	13.00	.....	.40	3.50	17.00	.....
Green's Early	.15	1.25	7.00	.....	.20	1.70	10.00	.....
Hartford	.10	.80	3.00	.....	.12	1.00	4.50	.....
Hayes	.10	.80	3.50	.....	.14	1.20	5.00	.....
Herbert (Rog. 44)	.15	1.20	6.00	.....	.22	1.80	9.00	.....
Iona	.10	.80	3.00	.....	.12	1.00	4.50	.....
Isabella	.10	.80	3.50	.....	.14	1.20	5.00	.....
Ives	.08	.70	2.50	20.00	.12	1.00	3.50	30.00
Jefferson	.15	1.25	7.00	.....	.22	1.80	11.00	.....
Jessica	.15	1.20	6.00	.....	.22	1.80	9.00	.....
King, new	.30	2.50	15.00	.....	.40	3.50	20.00	.....
Lady	.12	1.00	4.50	.....	.18	1.50	6.50	.....
Lady Washington	.25	2.00	10.00	.....	.35	3.00	15.00	.....
Lindley (Rog. 9)	.10	.80	3.00	25.00	.14	1.20	4.50	38.00
Lucile, new	.20	1.70	7.00	60.00	.30	2.50	10.00	90.00
Lutie	.14	1.20	5.50	.....	.20	1.80	8.00	.....
Martha	.10	.80	3.50	.....	.14	1.20	5.00	.....
Massasoit (Rog. 3)	.10	.80	3.50	.....	.14	1.20	5.00	.....
Merrimac (Rog. 19)	.12	1.00	3.50	.....	.15	1.20	5.00	.....
Moore's Early	.10	.80	3.00	25.00	.12	1.00	4.00	35.00
Mo. Riessling	.10	.80	3.00	.....	.14	1.20	4.50	.....
Moyer	.10	.80	3.00	.....	.12	1.00	4.50	.....
Niagara	.08	.70	2.75	22.00	.12	1.00	4.00	35.00
Norton's Virginia	.14	1.20	5.00	.....	.20	1.70	8.00	.....
Perkins	.15	1.20	6.00	.....	.20	1.75	8.50	.....
Pocklington	.10	.80	2.50	20.00	.12	1.00	3.50	30.00
Prentiss	.18	1.60	9.00	.....	.28	2.40	14.00	.....
Regal, new	.20	1.75	10.00	.....	.30	2.50	14.00	.....
Salem	.10	.80	3.50	30.00	.14	1.20	5.00	45.00
Telegraph	.12	1.00	4.00	.....	.16	1.40	6.00	.....
Triumph	.25	2.00	12.00	.....	.35	3.00	17.00	.....
Ulster Prolific	.16	1.40	5.50	.....	.22	2.00	8.50	.....
Vergennes	.10	.80	3.50	30.00	.14	1.20	4.50	40.00
Wilder (Rog. 4)	.10	.80	3.00	25.00	.14	1.20	4.50	38.00
Woodruff Red	.14	1.20	5.00	.....	.20	1.70	7.50	.....
Worden	.10	.80	3.00	25.00	.12	1.00	4.00	35.00
Wyoming Red	.10	.80	3.00	.....	.14	1.20	4.00	.....

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

Agawam—(Rogers No. 15.) A large, red grape, ripening with the Concord. Sweet, with rich, aromatic flavor. A rank grower and very productive. One of the most reliable of Rogers' Hybrids.

Barry—(Rogers No. 43.) Black. Ripens before Concord. Bunch very large and shouldered. Berry large, flesh tender, flavor sweet and good. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy.

Brighton—Dark red. Ripens with, or before Delaware. Bunch large, long and shouldered, berries medium, skin thin, flesh tender, sweet and best quality. Vine vigorous and fairly productive. Yields best if planted among other varieties. A valuable and desirable grape for garden and vineyard.

Brilliant—Bright red. Hardy and healthy. The fruit is of superior quality,

and owing to its tough skin, carries and keeps well.

Campbell—A handsome, large, black grape with blue bloom. Bunch large, usually double shouldered and compact. Its flesh is sweet to the center, but rather hard and pulpy. It is not high flavored but good, not foxy. Its skin is tough and it is a good shipper. It ripens about with the Concord, but colors up much earlier. Inclined to overbear and should be pruned closely.

Catawba—Well known, red. Bunch and berry large and of a rich vinous, refreshing flavor, and best quality. Ripens several weeks after Concord.

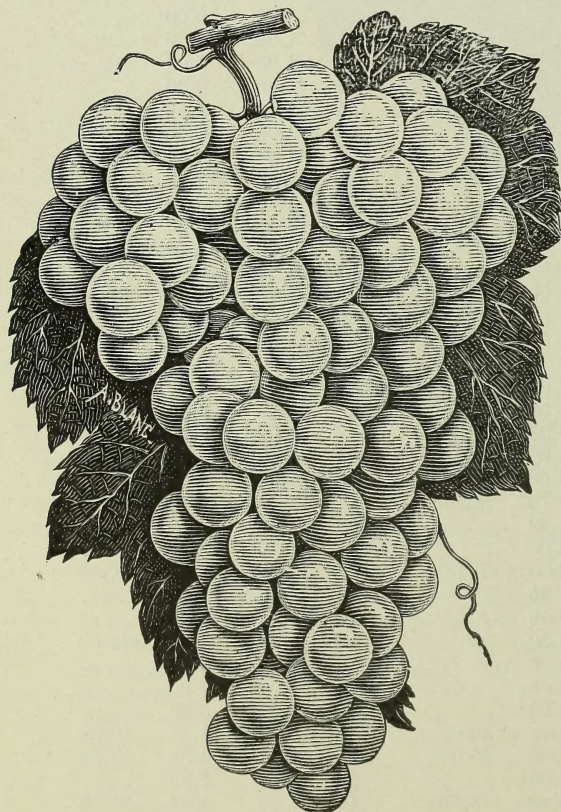
Champion—Black. A prolific and profitable early market grape; quality only second to third rate. Ripens with or before Moore's Early. Flesh sweet, juicy and foxy; a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Clinton—Black. Desirable for wine and preserving; bunch and berry small to medium; flesh juicy and spicy; colors up with the Concord, but not ripe until two or three weeks later. A rank grower and hardy.

Colerain—White. Bunch medium to large; berries medium, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. It ripens with Moore's Early, but will keep until frost without dropping its berries. A vigorous grower, and perfectly hardy and healthy.

Concord—The most extensively planted and generally successful grape in America. Black, bunch and berry large, fair quality, medium early, vine a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Delaware—Red. The standard of excellence. Ripens with or before Concord. Bunch and berry medium, compact, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing; vine very hardy and productive; a slow grower, requires rich soil, good culture and close pruning. Subject to mildew in poor grape sections and seasons.



Diamond—Reduced

Diamond—White. A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Concord. Very desirable for both domestic and market purposes.

Duchess—White. Ripens soon after Concord. Berry medium, clusters medium to large, very compact, long and shouldered. In flavor and quality the best. Usually hardy and free from disease. A strong grower and productive; also an excellent keeper and shipper.

Early Daisy—Black. Earliest known. Ripens a week before Moore's Early, Champion or any other extra early variety and is as hardy, healthy, robust and productive as any. In quality it is better than most, while its shipping qualities are unsurpassed by any other grape. It has never been known to mildew or winter kill. It always yields a full crop, and no matter how heavy a load of fruit it bears it is sure to develop it to perfection.

The Early Daisy is of medium size in both bunch and berry and very compact, reminding one of the Telegraph, although different in shape, its bunches being long rather than round. Its berries never crack or drop from the cluster.

While not high flavored like some varieties having foreign blood in them, it is good and sweet soon as fully colored, not foxy. Its worst fault is that like all our purely native early grapes, its flesh is somewhat pulpy, although no more so than that of Moore's Early, if indeed as much. Desirable anywhere for both domestic use and market. Indispensable for cold sections having short seasons.

Eaton—Black. Similar to Worden, but not as early. Berries are even larger although not so sweet. Neither are its clusters as large and compact.

Elvira—White. Ripens about with Catawba. Very strong, healthy and robust grower, and as productive as anything we have seen yet. Bunch and berry of medium size and very compact. Highly prized as a wine grape in the South.



Green Mountain

Empire State—A white grape of first rate quality, ripening about a week after Concord. Bunch long but slender. Berries medium, sweet, juicy and sprightly. Free from foxiness, skin thin but tough, a good keeper. Vine is a vigorous grower, quite healthy and fairly hardy.

Goethe—(Rogers No. 1.) Light red, bunch large, berries very large, flesh sweet and juicy; ripens about with Catawba. Vine vigorous, rank grower and generally healthy. Good keeper; highly esteemed South for table and wine.

Green Mountain—White. Originated in Vermont. Good vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Early as Moore's Early. Bunch long but slender; berry medium, sweet and of fine quality. Also known as Winchell.

Green's Early—White. A good grower, very healthy, hardy and productive. Ripens before Moore's Early, is of fine quality and an excellent shipper. Bunch and berry are of medium size.

Herbert—(Rogers No. 44.) Black; bunch and berry very large, flesh sweet, tender and of good quality. Early, hardy



Jefferson

and productive. One of best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Isabella—Black. A well-known old variety; bunch and berry large and of good quality. Strong grower and productive, but late and not very hardy.

Ives—Black; colors early, but not fully ripe until after Concord. Bunch and berry medium; compact. Quality fairly good when fully ripe. Very healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. A generally successful market grape.

Jefferson—A red grape of the best quality; bunch very large and handsome, often double shouldered, berries medium; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with or before Catawba.

Jessica—A white grape, originated in Canada. Ripens with Moore's Early; small to medium in bunch and berry. Sweet as honey, not foxy. Vine a fair, compact grower, healthy and productive. One of the hardiest.

King—New, black. Much larger than Concord in both bunch and berry; more compact and juicier, but hardly as sweet.

Ripens with or a trifle before Concord. A good, strong grower, hardy and very prolific. Excellent for show purposes and local market. Too tender skinned for distant markets.

Lady Washington—White. A handsome grape of good quality; berry large, bunch very large, double shouldered, and of fine yellow color; vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy. Ripens about with Catawba.

Lindley—(Rogers No. 9.) A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord, carries and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet and of a high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy. Seems to be more productive when mixed with other varieties and on clay soil.

Lucile—A red grape, ripening between Moore's Early and Worden, and therefore in season to pack with Diamond and Wor-



Lucile

Moore's Early— $\frac{1}{4}$ Size

den. An excellent trio of our national colors—red, white and blue. In quality not quite equal to Worden, but better than Moore's Early; about like the Diamond, which it also resembles in shape and compactness of cluster, but the cluster averages considerably larger.

The Lucile is a most vigorous grower and an enormous bearer, equal to the Niagara in this respect, but ripens up all its wood to the tips, under a load of fruit, where the Niagara would not ripen over one-half. Has never been known to winter kill, and is probably as hardy as any variety in America. Has never been attacked by the downy mildew or any other disease, except slightly by the powdery mildew at a place and season when other varieties in its vicinity were badly infested. Is exceedingly productive, and will, one season with another, yield as many tons to the acre as either the Concord, Worden, or Niagara. Has often borne four large clusters on a single shoot. We recommend it for both Amateur and Market Culture, but particularly for the latter. The Lucile is a grand good grape for the extreme North, where early, extra hardy varieties are needed.

Martha—White. Ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling. Medium in bunch and berry; color greenish, turning yellow. Good as Concord in quality, but sweeter. Good grower and bearer; hardy and healthy.

Moore's Early—Black. A seedling of the Concord; which it resembles. Equal to it in quality, health and hardiness, but ripens some ten days earlier. It is a good, fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large; berry very large. Valuable for garden and vineyard.

Moyer—This red grape seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In hardiness, quality, color and size it is the equal of the Delaware, but is a better grower, two weeks earlier (ripening with the Champion), and is free from rot and mildew. Deficient in pollen, and should be planted among Concord to bear well.



Worden



Regal

Niagara—A magnificent white grape, and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. A rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Berries large, with a tough skin; quality very good. Ripens about with Concord. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs North and South.

Norton's Virginia—A black wine grape, highly esteemed in the South. Ripens late. Bunch long; berries small. A rank grower, healthy and productive.

Pocklington—White. Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Very compact and of beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as the Concord, with which it ripens; liked even better by some. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Regal—New, red. Exceedingly productive. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy. Clusters are medium to large and very compact. Berries large, dark red, juicy; skin thin but tough. Pulp tender, releasing seeds easily.

Salem—Dark red. Ripens with Concord. Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich, fine flavor. Good keeper, vigorous and productive.

Ulster Prolific—A very desirable red variety. Medium in bunch and berry; skin tough. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Ripens with the Concord. Keeps and carries well. Vine is very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Inclined to overbear. Prune short.

Vergennes—Red. Ripens with or soon after Concord. Bunch and berry large,

skin thick and tough, quality excellent. Vine very vigorous, healthy and productive; hardy. A splendid keeper and shipper.

Wilder—(Rogers No. 4.) Black. Bunch and berry very large; flesh sweet, pleasant and of excellent flavor. Good grower and productive. Ripens soon after Concord. Good keeper and shipper.

Woodruff Red—A grape of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower; very healthy. Large in bunch and berry; attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality, but somewhat foxy and does not always color up well. Desirable as a market variety when many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord.

Worden—Black. This excellent grape is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier.

Tender skinned and inclined to crack, but still very valuable for garden and vineyard.

Wyoming Red—Superseded by the Lucile which is more productive, much larger and better in every way.

BARGAIN COLLECTIONS

No. 1—1 each Green Mountain, Brighton, Delaware, Diamond, Duchess, Empire State, Herbert, Lindley, Moyer, Niagara, Salem and Ulster Prolific for \$1.00.

No. 3—1 Campbell's Early, 1 Catawba, 4 Concord, 2 Delaware, 1 Duchess, 1 Lucile, 2 Pocklington and 2 Vergennes for \$1.00.

No. 4—2 Catawba, 1 Empire State, 1 Herbert, 1 Isabella, 2 Lindley, 1 Moore's Early, 3 Niagara, 2 Vergennes and 2 Worden for \$1.00.

No. 5—22 Concord for \$1.00.

No. 6—3 Vines each of 6 varieties of our choice for \$1.00.

CURRENTS

The growing of this fruit and the Gooseberry is the easiest and least troublesome, and at the same time among the most profitable of any the fruit-grower has to deal with. About the only thing to do is to keep the weeds down and to gather the crop which latter process does not demand that close attention necessary for other berries. This fruit may be left to hang a week or two after ripe, if necessary, without any harm. It is usually gathered when pickers are not busy with raspberries. Plant in rows about five feet apart and three feet in the row. On the red and white varieties the fruit is mainly borne on wood two years old, the black varieties on wood one year old. Prune accordingly. To kill worms on currant and gooseberry bushes, dust them with white hellebore while the dew is on. Fertilize liberally.

PRICE LIST OF CURRANT PLANTS

Three year No. 1 plants furnished at one-half additional to price of two year No. 1; One year No. 2 at two-thirds the price of one year No. 1. Cuttings in lots of not less than 100 of a variety at one-tenth the price of one year No. 1 plants.

By Mail Prepaid		1 Year No. 1				2 Year No. 1			
at Single and Ten Rates	Each	10	100	1000		Each	10	100	1000
Black Champion .....	.10	\$.80	\$ 3.50	\$30.00		\$.14	\$1.20	\$ 5.00	\$40.00
Black Victoria .....	.14	1.20	5.00	.....		.18	1.60	7.00	.....
Chautauqua Climbing ....	.20	1.75	8.00	.....		.30	2.50	12.00	.....
Cherry .....	.08	.70	2.50	20.00		.10	.80	3.50	30.00
Crandall .....	.12	1.00	4.00	.....		.16	1.40	6.00	.....
Fay's Prolific .....	.08	.70	2.50	20.00		.10	.80	3.50	30.00
Franco-German .....	.08	.70	3.00	.....		.12	1.00	4.00	.....
La Versailles .....	.08	.70	2.50	.....		.10	.80	3.50	.....
Lee's Prolific .....	.10	.80	3.50	30.00		.14	1.20	5.00	40.00
North Star .....	.08	.70	2.50	.....		.10	.80	3.50	.....

By Mail Prepaid		1 Year No. 1				2 Year No. 1			
at Single and Ten Rates	Each	10	100	1000		Each	10	100	1000
Perfection .....	.20	1.75	10.00	.....		.30	2.50	13.00	.....
Pomona .....	.08	.70	2.50	.....		.10	.80	3.50	.....
Red Cross .....	.10	.80	3.00	25.00		.12	1.00	4.00	35.00
Red Dutch .....	.08	.70	2.50	20.00		.10	.80	3.50	30.00
Victoria .....	.08	.70	2.25	18.00		.10	.80	3.00	25.00
White Grape .....	.10	.80	3.00	25.00		.12	1.00	4.00	35.00
Wilder .....	.08	.70	2.50	20.00		.10	.80	3.50	30.00

Black Champion—One of the finest and best black currants of European origin. Large in bunch and berry and of fair quality. A very strong, robust grower.

Black Victoria—New. The largest black currant known and of good quality. Bush is exceedingly vigorous and productive.

Chautauqua Climbing—A red currant of remarkable qualities. Berries and clusters large to very large, and of a mild and most excellent flavor. Remains in good order on the bush long after most other varieties are gone. Bush is very robust, healthy grower and great bearer. Can be easily trained into a tree or large vine, by tying up the leaders and nipping the laterals, but does not climb of itself like a grape vine. Has been grown to cover a trellis eight feet wide and fourteen feet high in five years, when it bore thirty-two quarts of fruit.

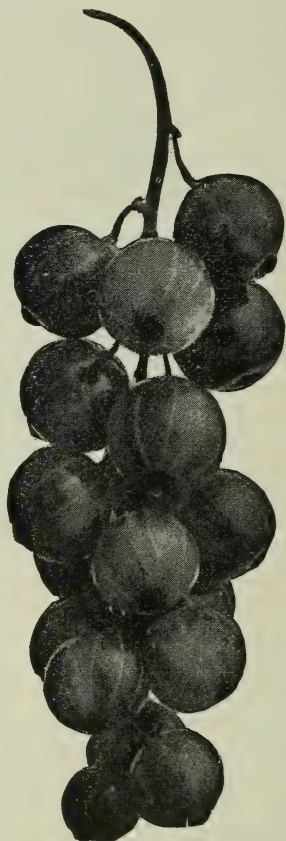
Cherry—Old and tried. Very popular in market on account of its great size and deep red color. Not as productive as others.

Crandall—Black. Exceedingly productive, a rank grower, thoroughly hardy and free from insect enemies and disease. Of largest size, and free from the rank odor of other black currants. Unexcelled for pies, jams and jellies.

Fay's Prolific—Red. As large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive and of better quality, but the bush is more likely to break down under a heavy crop or in a strong wind than other kinds.

Franco-German—Red. The healthiest, rankest grower and most productive currant we know of. Holds its foliage longest of any. Clusters are four to five inches long. Latest of all and holds its fruit in good condition until Fall.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Perfection

La Versailles—Red. Nearly as large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive, and not quite as acid.

Lee's Prolific—Black. This variety is larger, more productive, sweeter, and of better quality than any of the old black varieties.

North Star—Red. A very vigorous grower. Extremely hardy, productive and very mild in flavor.

Perfection—New, red. A cross between Fay's P. and White Grape, but superior to

either in size of bunch and berry, quality and productiveness. The only small fruit ever awarded the Gold Medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Red Dutch—Red. Very productive, good quality but small.

Red Cross—A fine red currant of large size, long clusters and mild flavor. Vigorous and very productive.

Victoria—Red. Strong grower and very productive of bright red berries on very long clusters. Very late and profitable.

White Grape—Large, mild, of excellent quality and productive. Best of the white varieties for home use and market.

Wilder—One of the largest red currants known and of good quality; mild sub-acid. The bush is a strong, vigorous grower and holds its foliage so well and fresh that its fruit, though ripening early, is kept perfect until late. Very prolific. One of the best.

BARGAIN COLLECTIONS

No. 7—3 Lee's Prolific, 5 Fay's Prolific, 3 Franco-German and 3 White Grape for \$1.00.

No. 8—1 Chautauqua Climbing, 1 Crandall, 1 Perfection, 1 Red Cross, 2 White Grape and 4 Wilder for \$1.00.

No. 9—18 Fay's Prolific for \$1.00.

GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberry is a rank grower and generally needs more trimming than the Currant; otherwise its culture is about the same. It is usually picked just as it commences to ripen. The fruit is used for pies, tarts, canning, etc., and can be shipped in boxes and barrels as well as in crates.

Accommodates itself better to shady situations than any other fruit; indeed, partial shade seems to be beneficial. Plant three by five or six feet apart. For mildew spray with a solution of one-half ounce liver of sulphur to one gallon of water every ten days from the time the leaves start in spring until the fruit is picked. Kill the Currant Worm as directed for Currants. It is now claimed that the lime-sulphur spray is a specific for gooseberry mildew, and that one thorough application just before the leaves appear is enough for the season.

PRICE LIST OF GOOSEBERRY PLANTS

Three year No. 1 plants furnished at one-half additional to price of two year No. 1; One year No. 2 at two-thirds the price of one year No. 1.

By Mail Prepaid		1 Year No. 1			2 Year No. 1			
at Single and Ten Rates	Each	10	100	1000	Each	10	100	1000
Chautauqua	\$.20	\$1.70	\$10.00	\$80.00	\$.30	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$120.00
Downing .....	.14	1.20	6.00	50.00	.20	1.70	8.00	70.00
Houghton .....	.10	.80	3.50	30.00	.14	1.20	5.00	40.00
Industry .....	.20	1.75	10.00	.....	.30	2.50	14.00	.....
Josselyn (Red Jacket) ....	.14	1.20	6.00	50.00	.20	1.70	8.00	70.00
Pearl .....	.14	1.20	6.00	50.00	.20	1.70	8.00	70.00
Triumph .....	.16	1.40	6.00	.....	.22	2.00	8.00	.....
Smith's Improved .....	.14	1.20	6.00	50.00	.20	1.70	8.00	70.00

COME TO FREDONIA

We invite you to come to Fredonia and look over our Grape Vines, Trees and Plants. Take electric car from Dunkirk (on Lake Shore R. R.). Let us show you why we claim so much for our goods, our methods, and our reliability. Our latch string is always out.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

NO ORDERS REFUSED

Some nurserymen refuse to pack an order amounting to less than \$1.00 because it does not pay. We, however, agree to pack and send any order you may send. We believe that "sturdy oaks from little acorns grow." When you see our goods you will order more.



Chautauqua

Chautauqua—A very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower and exceedingly productive. Should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. Leaves are large, glossy and dark green; its fruit is a beautiful light yellow, perfectly free from spines and down, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Downing—The largest of the American varieties. Whitish green, and of good quality. Bush is a strong, stout, upright grower, and quite prolific and healthy.

Houghton—Pale red, medium sized berries of good quality. Vigorous but slender grower, healthy and very productive.

Industry—Very large, dark red and of a rich, pleasant flavor, but not of robust constitution.

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—A vigorous, upright growing bush, healthy and productive. Fruit is light red and of about the size of the Downing.

Pearl—About the same if not identical with the Downing.

Smith's Improved—Large, yellow; skin thin. Of best quality and unsurpassed for table use and cooking. Good grower and free from mildew.

BARGAIN COLLECTION

No. 10—1 Chautauqua Gooseberry, 4 Downing and 3 Houghton for \$1.00.

RASPBERRIES

For garden culture, raspberries may be planted about four feet apart each way, and tied up to stakes. A row or two each of blackberries, raspberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and strawberries across the garden will be very convenient to attend to and would be a source of pleasure, comfort, health and profit all through the season.

For field culture, plant in rows six or seven feet apart and two and one-half to three feet in the row, and set two to five inches deep, according to nature of soil. In Fall or Spring following, trim canes back to within one or two feet of crown, according to growth they have made. About in June, when young canes have made a growth of from one and a half to two feet, pinch off tip ends to make them throw out laterals. This makes them stocky and able to resist high winds. After fruiting, remove all old

wood, as the new canes need all the room, and should have all the strength the root is able to furnish.

PRICES OF BLACK RASPBERRIES

Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates	Each	10	100	1000
	\$.05	\$.40	\$1.25	\$10.00

PRICES OF RED RASPBERRIES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates	Each	10	100	1000
	\$.05	\$.40	\$1.25	\$10.00

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Black Diamond—New. Probably the most popular blackcap among market growers. Its great vigor and hardiness, productiveness, large, rich and jet black berries bring it in great demand. Equally valuable for evaporating, canning, market and home use.

Columbian—Dark red or purple, similar to Schaffer's Colossal, but a much better grower and bearer, larger and firmer. The most prolific raspberry known and best for canning and drying. Although red, it propagates from the tip only and never suckers. Late.

Cumberland—New. The largest black raspberry known, averaging $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter. Good and firm as the Gregg, but bush is hardier, having successfully withstood 16 degrees below zero. A strong, vigorous grower and wonderfully productive. Midseason.

Gregg—Very large and late. Bush a strong, upright grower, productive and very desirable for market and home use.

Kansas—New. Originated in Kansas, where it is prized as the best blackcap. Ripens early and is as large or larger than the Gregg. Jet black, firm, handsome and of best quality. Very vigorous and productive. Very popular East and West.

Plum Farmer—New. A berry of the largest size, great productiveness, ripening very early and most of its fruit within one week. Great for the early market. It's a money maker.



Black Diamond

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert—The most extensively planted red raspberry. Fruit bright red, good and very large, bush very vigorous, hardy and prolific. Medium to late. Land should not be too rich.

Golden Queen—New. Similar to the Cuthbert, of which it is a seedling, except in color, which is what its name implies. Very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it. Price, each 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$2.50.

Herbert—New, red. Originated in Canada, and is probably the hardiest and most beautiful red raspberry grown. Stood 40 degrees below zero uninjured. Very robust, prolific and free from disease. Fruit is oblong, bright red, of fine quality and very large. Price, each 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$3.00; 1,000 for \$25.00.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Perfection

Marlboro—A very large, bright red berry, ripening with the earliest, firm and of good quality. Very hardy, and a fair grower and great bearer. Needs good soil.

Perfection—New, red. Strong grower, producing canes 10 feet high and correspondingly prolific. Canes perfectly smooth and have stood 20 degrees below zero without injury. Mammoth sized, bright crimson berries, grow in immense clusters. Continues to bear a long time. Price, each 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$20.00.

St. Regis—New, everbearing. Ripens earliest and continues to bear to the end of October. Wonderfully prolific. Very vigorous with abundance of large, dark green leaves. Fruit is large, bright crimson, rich, sweet and high flavored. Come to stay. Price, each 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$3.00; 1,000 for \$25.00.

BARGAIN COLLECTION

No. 11—5 Black Diamond, 5 Columbian, 5 Marlboro, 5 Loudon and 2 Golden Queen for \$1.00.

BLACKBERRIES

The time has been when a crop of blackberries was a very uncertain quantity north of Pennsylvania. But since the introduction of hardy and improved varieties, fine large fruit may be grown in almost any part of the country with a reasonable degree of certainty. The culture of the blackberry is essentially the same as that of the raspberry, except as it is a stronger bush it needs a little more room and longer trimming.

PRICES OF BLACKBERRIES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates	Each	10	100	1000
	\$.06	\$.50	\$1.50	\$12.00

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

Ancient Briton—This variety was brought from England a few years ago, and unostentatiously and by merit alone has worked itself into the esteem of both growers and consumers. Is very hardy, vigorous, healthy and exceedingly productive. Large and late.

Blowers—Originated here in the Chautauqua "Grape Belt," and is no doubt, the most productive blackberry known. 2,694 berries have been grown on one bush, and 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Of good size and quality. Jet black and a good shipper. Hardy. Price, each 8c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$15.00.



Eldorado—A good grower, healthy, very hardy and exceedingly productive. Berries are large, jet black and of best quality. Very reliable. Price, each 8c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$15.00.

Erie—One of the earliest, very large, round and of excellent quality. Bush is vigorous, hardy and productive.

Lucretia Dewberry—A running or trailing blackberry. May be left to sprawl on the ground or else tied up on stakes or trellises like grape vines. Propagates from tips like black raspberries and never suckers. Prune severely. The Lucretia is the best of its class, ripening before any blackberry. Very large, wonderfully productive and of



Rathbun

very best quality. Price, each 6c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$1.25; 1,000 for \$10.00.

Mersereau—A very hardy, strong, upright grower and great bearer of large brilliant black berries that retain their color. Sweet, rich and melting, without core. Price, each 8c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$15.00.

Rathbun—As large, early and productive as Wilson, Jr., and like it does not sucker freely but roots from the tip of its canes like the black raspberry. Much hardier, however, and sweeter and freer from core. Price, each 8c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$15.00.



Lucretia Dewberry

Snyder—Very popular on account of great hardiness and productiveness. Berries are medium size, sweet and good. Reliable.

BARGAIN COLLECTIONS

12—6 Eldorado, 4 Mersereau, 4 Rathbun and 4 Blowers for \$1.00.

No. 13—6 Ancient Briton, 6 Erie, 6 Snyder and 6 Lucretia Dewberries for \$1.00.

STRAWBERRIES

For home use, strawberries may be planted in rows some three feet apart and one foot in the row. Much larger and more fruit can be grown by closer planting, say one by one and a half feet, cutting off the runners as fast as they grow. In field culture they are usually planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the row and runners left to grow. Planted so, most of the cultivation may be done with horse labor. It is very essential that they be kept free of weeds all through the season. It is well to mulch them early in the Winter for protection against severe and sudden changes of weather, and to keep them from heaving out. Coarse horse manure is first-rate for this purpose, but potato tops, corn stalks, evergreen boughs, or other litter having no weed seeds in, will do. Coarse material has to be removed in the Spring, while finer parts of horse manure may be left to fertilize and keep the ground damp, which is quite an advantage in dry weather. We cannot recommend Summer planting in the North, as plants are then very young, tender and expensive, and the weather unfavorable. Whatever the heat and dry weather does not destroy, a severe Winter is sure to. Early Spring is a far better time. In the South where Winters are mild, late Fall and Winter is no doubt the best time to plant. Varieties marked P have imperfect blossoms, and to produce well should have every third or fourth row of some variety, not so marked, planted between them; then they are even more productive than those having perfect blossoms.

PRICES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

Postpaid at Ten Rates

10	100	1000
\$.30	\$.65	\$4.50

Brandywine—Plant is large, hardy, healthy, vigorous and an abundant bearer. Berries large, regular, conical in form, firm, and of excellent quality. Late, popular wherever known for market as well as home use.

Bubach's No. 5—P. This is one of the very best varieties for home use or nearby market. Plant is very large, dark green. Very hardy, robust and productive. Fruit of the largest size and uniform. Early; continues a long time in bearing.

Corsican—Plant is first-class every way, and it is said that the berry is the largest that goes into the Rochester market. Some of our local growers also rate it very high. It is recommended as doing well on beds

four or five years old. Bears a good crop of light red, showy berries with light flesh, though rather rough in appearance.

Gandy—A good late berry. A robust grower, healthy and hardy. The fruit is very large, firm and of a bright crimson color.

Glen Mary—One of the largest berries on the list. Of bright crimson color and fine flavor, always bringing the highest price in the market. Plant is very strong, healthy and prolific. As desirable for the market-man as the amateur. Midseason.

Jessie—This is not the largest strawberry we have ever seen, nor the prettiest, firmest, most productive nor best grower, but it

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

combines all these good qualities in a high degree and is very desirable for both field and garden.

Marshall—New. One of the earliest. Plant very strong and vigorous. Berries of largest size and very uniform in shape. Dark crimson and of a most delicious flavor. Very fine.



PERFECT BLOSSOM.

Michel's Early—Resembles Crescent in vigor, health and fruit, but much earlier.

New York—Satisfactory wherever tried. One of the big berries growing in large plants in great numbers. Sure to please the householder, the dealer, the judges at the fairs and, best of all, the grower. Of a bright, attractive color and very showy.

Parson's Beauty—One of the best market berries. A strong, healthy grower, exceedingly prolific. Large, bright red, of conical shape and very firm. A good shipper. Midseason.



IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

Productive P.—An everbearer of wonderful productiveness throughout Summer and Fall. Fruit is dark red, large, handsome and good. It is, however, a pistillate and requires some perfect flowering everbearer planted alongside of it for fertilization. Price, each 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$7.50; 1,000 for \$60.00.

Senator Dunlap—A well tested, generally successful and wonderfully productive variety. Plant as strong a grower as War-



Corsican

field. Fruit is medium to large, regular form, beautiful bright red, firm and of most excellent quality. One of the best shippers. Ripens early and continues a long time. Promises well to become one of our standard sorts.

Superb—A practical and profitable everbearing berry. As sure to bear all Summer and Fall as Sen. Dunlap bears in June. Plant is vigorous, hardy, healthy and prolific. Fruit is large, handsome dark red, glossy, of perfect shape, quite firm, and in quality unsurpassed. Simply "Superb." Price, each 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$7.50; 1,000 for \$60.00.

Wm. Belt—New. Its originator says that he has frequently grown berries of this variety of which twelve would fill a quart. In shape they are rather long and conical. Bright red all over, glossy, moderately firm. Plant vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. Quality good. Promising.

BARGAIN COLLECTIONS

No. 14—7 Superb and 3 Productive for \$1.00.

No. 15—10 each Brandywine, Gandy, Glen Mary, Jessie, New York, Parson's Beauty, Senator Dunlap and Wm. Belt for \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS

The culture of this early and delicious vegetable is usually very profitable. It comes early in the season when there is little else to market and the proceeds are very acceptable. It is a rank feeder and must be manured very highly. Plow or spade the ground at least a foot deep, work in and mix with the soil thoroughly plenty of rich, well-rotted manure. For field culture plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart and one and one-half in the row. But for home use it may be planted one and one-half feet apart each way and some three inches deep. Keep the ground clear of weeds, and spread on a good coat of rich manure every Fall.

By Mail Postpaid at Ten Rates	10	100	1000
Price of 1 year plants	\$.30	\$.60	\$4.00
“ “ 2 “ “ .....	.40	.75	5.00



Asparagus

Columbian Mammoth, White—Remarkable for the color of its shoots, which are white, as well as for its vigor, large size and yield.

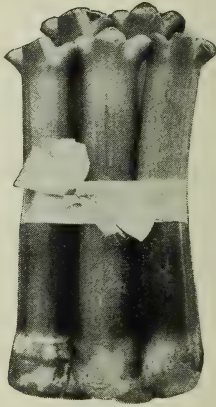
Conover's Colossal—Large, a strong grower, productive and of fine quality.

Palmetto—Earlier, larger and more productive than Conover's Colossal.

Barr's Mammoth—Earliest of all, otherwise the equal of Conover's.

BARGAIN COLLECTION

No. 16—25 Barr's Mammoth, 25 Palmetto Asparagus and 4 Myatt's L. Rhubarb for \$1.00.



Rhubarb

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

The first thing in Spring to furnish material for pie and sauce. Also very desirable for canning, and should be in every garden. Plant three or four feet apart and make the soil rich. The richer the soil the earlier, larger and better the stalks will be.

By Mail Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates	Each	10	100
Price of 1 year roots	\$.10	\$.80	\$4.00
“ “ 2 “ “ .....	.12	1.00	5.00

Myatt's Linnaeus is the largest and best

PEARS

Pear trees when budded onto pear roots are known as Standards, when budded onto quince roots, Dwarfs. Dwarfs come earlier into bearing, usually within two years after planting, but they do not last as long as Standards unless planted deep so that the point of union between the pear and the quince gets several inches under ground, in which case the pear stock will strike roots also, and thus eventually become a Standard. Dwarf pears require more culture, fertilizing and pruning than Standards, but are

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

equally as prolific if, indeed, not more so. All varieties are not equally well adapted for Dwarfs, and we offer trees of only such as are. Duchess d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne are most successful on the quince.

Pears are much superior in quality if ripened in the house. Pick them about ten days before they would get ripe on the tree. Late Winter pears should be left hanging on the trees as long as safe, then pick and store like apples.

Plant Standards about eighteen to twenty feet apart each way, and Dwarfs ten to twelve feet. We can furnish Standard trees of all varieties named, but Dwarfs of only such as have the letter "D" affixed to name.

STANDARD PEARS

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., first class	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 ft., medium .....	.30	2.50	20.00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy .....	.45	4.00	.....
Bartlett one-fifth additional to above rates.			

DWARF PEARS, Marked "D"

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., first class	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft., medium .....	.20	1.60	12.00
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy .....	.35	3.00	.....

SUMMER

Bartlett, D.—Well known. Large, yellow; high flavored, juicy, buttery and rich. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite, D.—Much like Bartlett, of which it is a seedling, but larger and a little earlier. Very vigorous. Of fine quality, but neither keeps nor carries well. August.

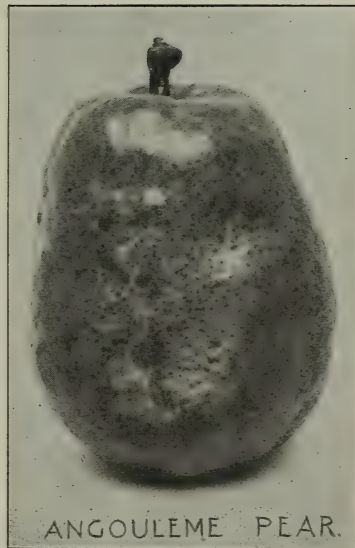
Koonce, D.—Robust, hardy, healthy and very productive. Ripens with the earliest, and for so early a variety is quite large. Handsome, quality good. Very profitable. July.

Wilder, D.—Medium in size; yellow with carmine cheek. Of high quality for so early a pear. An early and regular bearer. Very hardy and productive. August.

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess), D.—Very large, greenish yellow; juicy, rich and of fine flavor, though rather coarse grained. Very popular and profitable. October.

Anjou, D.—Very large, greenish yellow; buttery and melting with sprightly, vinous



flavor. Very vigorous and productive. One of the best and most desirable. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Large and beautiful, yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet and good. A great bearer and reliable. September and October.

Kieffer—Large, rich golden with red cheek. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy;

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



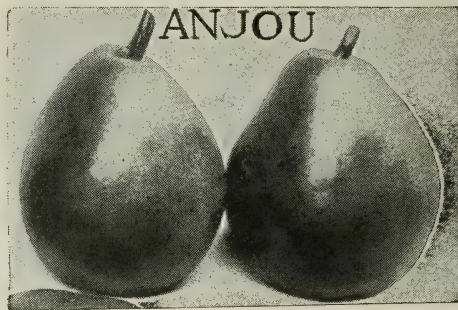
Photo-engraving of our Standard Pear Trees reduced to 1-27th natural length and caliber.

1 represents a 6 to 8 foot tree, 1 to 1½ inch caliber. 2 represents a 5 to 7 foot tree, ¾ to 1 inch caliber. 3 represents a 4 to 5 foot tree, ⅝ to ¾ inch caliber.

an early, regular and abundant bearer. The best for canning. Remarkable for its keeping and shipping qualities. Very profitable. October and November.

Louise Bonne, D.—Medium to large, greenish yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Vigorous grower and great bearer. September and October.

Seckel, D.—Small, yellowish brown and of highest flavor and quality. Tree a good grower and productive. September and October.



Sheldon—Large, apple-shaped, green and russet. Sweet, juicy and highly perfumed. Of best quality. Vigorous, hardy and productive. October.

Vermont Beauty—Vigorous, very hardy, healthy and productive. Of medium size, yellow, nearly covered with carmine. A beauty in appearance and of highest quality. October.

Worden-Seckel—A seedling of the Seckel, but several times as large, and superior in beauty and keeping quality. Very sweet, juicy and fine grained, and has the peculiarly pleasant aroma of its parent. October.

WINTER

Easter—Large, yellow with brown dots. Quality good. One of the best winter pears. December to February.

Lawrence, D.—Medium, yellow with brown dots; melting, pleasant, aromatic. November to December.

President Drouard—Large and handsome, melting, juicy, rich, with delicate perfume. February to March.

Also Clairgeau and Howell.

BARGAIN COLLECTIONS

Not Prepaid

No. 17—4 Standard Pears: One each Koonce, Bartlett, Anjou and Kieffer for \$1.00.

No. 18—5 Dwarf pears: One each Koonce, Clapp's Favorite, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Angouleme and Lawrence for \$1.00.

CHERRIES

The Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are sweet, of larger and more robust growth than Dukes and Morellos. Plant them eighteen feet apart each way. Plant Dukes and Morellos fifteen feet apart. Their growth is slower but much hardier; fruit sour. A dry soil is very essential for cherries.

SWEET CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., first class	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 ft., medium .....	.25	2.00	16.00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy .....	.40	3.50	.....

SOUR CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., first class	\$.30	\$2.50	\$18.00
3 to 4 ft., medium .....	.25	2.00	14.00
5 to 7 ft., extra heavy .....	.40	3.50	.....

Baldwin and Vladimir, one-fifth additional.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS

Black Tartarian—Very large, juicy, rich and productive. One of the best. End of June.

Gov. Wood—Large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. End of June.

Napoleon—Very large, pale yellow and red; firm and sweet; profitable. July 1st.

Windsor—New, large, liver-colored. Very firm and good. A very late and valuable variety. End of July.

Schmidt—Very large, jet black, very juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. An excellent shipper and very profitable. Tree is hardy and a strong, healthy grower.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; juicy and very good. End of June.



Schmidt

DUKES AND MORELLOS

Baldwin—New. Largest, richest and least sour of all the Morellos. A fine, upright grower and very productive. End of June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, red; quite acid; hardy, healthy, very early and productive. The most popular sour cherry. June.

English Morello—Large, very dark red; sub-acid, rich and good. End of July.

May Duke—Large, dark red; rich, juicy and excellent; popular and reliable. June.

Montmorency (Large)—Large, light red; tender, sub-acid. One of the best. End of June.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

Vladimir—Of Russian origin. Tree is a vigorous grower, very hardy and enormously productive. Fruit is mild, sub-acid, rich and juicy. Very good. About the size of Early Richmond. Middle of July.

BARGAIN COLLECTION
Not Prepaid
No. 19—5 Cherries: One each Gov. Wood, Windsor, Early Richmond and 2 Montmorency for \$1.00.

PLUMS

Plums do best on strong, rich soil, containing considerable clay, or at least a clay sub-soil. If soil is light, plant trees budded on peach roots, and deep, to avoid the borer. The most successful plum growers cultivate thoroughly, fertilize and prune annually, and are ever on the watch for the black knot, which is promptly cut off and burned. The curculio is shaken off daily into sheets and destroyed (for four weeks from the time the blossoms fall), or else the trees are treated to two or three applications of a very weak solution of Paris green by means of a force pump. The plum is particularly impatient of neglect, but is all the more liberal to the careful and painstaking cultivator. Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

ORIENTAL PLUMS

Were introduced from Japan some few years ago and are remarkable for their great vigor, productiveness, early bearing, freedom from black knot and curculio resisting ability. The plums are free from worms, although the curculio may have left his trade-mark all over them. The fruit is large, sweet and of excellent flavor and aroma. Pit small, flesh thick, firm, and skin tough, making them good shippers.

Plum Trees on Plum roots	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., first class	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 ft., medium .....	.25	2.00	16.00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy .....	.40	3.50	.....

New varieties: Climax, First, October Purple, Shiro and Sultan, one-fifth additional to above rates. Sugar Prune double above rates.

ORIENTAL PLUMS

Abundance—Large and early; of a beautiful, bright cherry color. One of the finest and handsomest growers. Very hardy. An early and abundant bearer. Middle of August.

Burbank—A most vigorous grower and an abundant and early bearer. Fruit averages perhaps a little larger than the Abundance, and is some two weeks later; large, clear cherry red. Flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and of a fine aromatic flavor. One of the best and most profitable. Late August.

Climax—Fruit similar to Wickson in color, size and shape, but ripens a month earlier. Of strong, delicious flavor and fragrance. An extremely vigorous, up-

right grower with very large luxuriant leaves and very prolific. One of Burbank's best.

First—The earliest plum known. Large as Burbank, even more productive. Pale yellow, flushed pink, very handsome, excellent quality, but too soft for long journeys.

October Purple—A large, round, purple plum, especially recommended for late market. A vigorous grower and one of the hardiest. Productive and of good quality. Early October.

Red June—A vigorous, hardy, spreading tree and very prolific. Fruit medium to large, of a deep vermilion red and very showy. Good, pleasant quality, slightly sub-acid. Early August.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Satsuma—Hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, purple, with small pit; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, quality very good. Late August.

Shiro—A robust grower and very hardy and prolific. Medium to large, light yellow and almost transparent. Flesh is firm, juicy and rich. Ripens about with the Abundance.

Sultan—Remarkable for its beauty and size, being over two inches in diameter. Both skin and flesh are of a rich dark wine color. Flavor and quality excellent, sub-acid. Keeps and carries well. Tree a robust grower and very productive. Ripens in early August.

Wickson—A sturdy upright grower and great bearer. Fruit remarkably large and



Wickson

handsome; deep maroon red, covered with white bloom, stone small. Flesh fine grained, firm, sweet and delicious. An excellent keeper and shipper. Season early September.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Bradshaw—Very large, purple, juicy, vigorous and productive. August.

Fellenburg (French or Italian Prune)—Medium to large; oval, purple, juicy and delicious. Fine for drying. A good grower and productive. September.

German Prune—Medium oval; blue. Very rich and sweet; productive; popular. September.

Imperial Gage—Large, greenish, juicy, rich and desirable. Very vigorous and productive. August.

Lombard—Medium, dull brick color, sweet and good. A great bearer and valuable market variety. August.

Moore's Arctic—The hardiest of European plums. Medium in size, blue, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Very prolific. September.

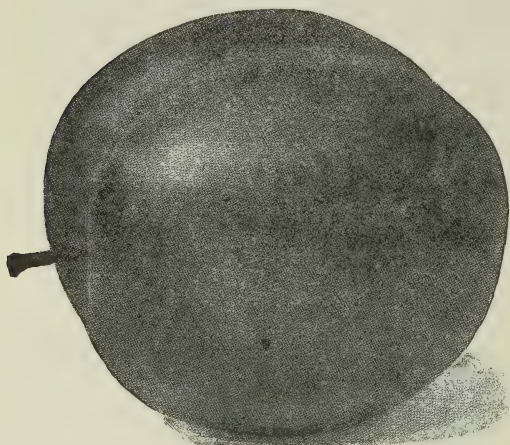
Niagara—Equal to Bradshaw in every respect, but much more productive. August.

Reine Claude—Very large, greenish, good; vigorous and productive. September.

Shipper's Pride—Large, purple, very showy. A free grower; very productive and an excellent shipper. Profitable. September.

Shropshire Damson—Medium, dark purple. The best of the Damsons. Esteemed for preserving. Curculio proof. October.

Sugar Prune—Originated by Luther Burbank, who calls it the most prolific prune known. Very large, rich and sweet. Dark purple covered with white bloom. August.



Washington

Washington—Very large, green, sweet and good. Very robust and exceedingly productive. One of the best. August.

Yellow Egg—Large, egg-shaped. Excellent for cooking. Good and productive. August.

York State Prune—Large, handsome, sweet and good; prolific and a regular bearer. By some called the best of all prunes.

Also Gueii and Red Egg.

AMERICAN NATIVE PLUMS

This class, owing to its great hardiness, is particularly useful on the western prairies and wherever the other classes prove too tender.

Weaver—Large, purple, good quality; hardy and very prolific. August.

Wild Goose—Medium, red, juicy and sweet. July.

BARGAIN COLLECTION

Not Prepaid

No. 21—4 Plums: One each Niagara, German Prune, Red June and Burbank for \$1.00.

PEACHES

Peaches succeed best on warm soil. Keep ground well cultivated and fertilize mostly with wood ashes, lime, etc. Barnyard and other nitrogenous fertilizers produce too rank and soft a growth, thus making them tender. Trim the new growth back annually one-third to one-half and part entirely if too dense, before sap starts in Spring. Keep out the borer by wrapping the trunk with tarred paper extending some four inches under and as much above the surface of ground. Disease and early death is caused, mainly, by the borer and starvation. Plant fifteen feet apart each way. The white fleshed varieties are marked by affixing the letter "W" to name.

PEACH TREES

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., first class	\$.20	\$1.60	\$12.00
3 to 4 ft., medium .....	.16	1.25	10.00
5 to 7 ft., extra heavy .....	.30	2.50	.....

Banner, Belle of Georgia, Carman and Niagara, one-fifth additional to above rates.

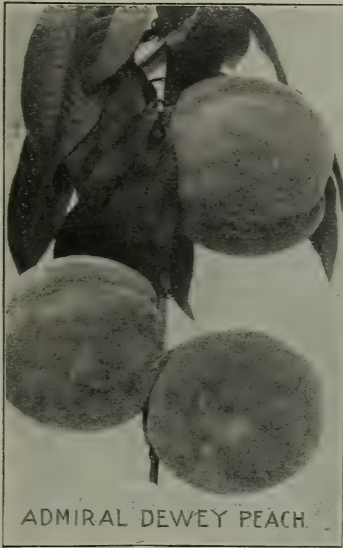
Admiral Dewey—The earliest yellow fleshed freestone peach. Of good size and shape, and of beautiful color. Tree is a good robust grower, hardy and very productive; free. August 1st.

Banner—A new iron-clad peach from Canada, often bearing well when all others fail. A good grower and bearer. Fruit

large, deep yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow and of superior quality. Keeps and carries as well as any. October 1st.

Beer's Smock—Large, yellow with dull red cheek; quality second class, hardy, robust and an immense bearer. Free. October.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Belle of Georgia, W.—Very large, white with red cheek, firm and of fine quality. A rapid grower, very productive and a good shipper. Early September.

Carman—Large, rich, juicy and of high quality; pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough. Free from rot and unsurpassed as a shipper. Very hardy and very profitable market variety.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size, yellow and red, firm; a strong grower and heavy bearer. Free. September.

Champion, W.—An early peach of iron-clad hardiness. Remarkable for its size and quality, many specimens having attained to the size of ten inches in circumference. Free. August 25th.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow and red. Best quality; very beautiful and popular; productive; free. Early September.

Crawford's Late—Similar to Early Crawford, but later and not quite as productive. Free. Late September.

Crosby—The hardiest peach known. The tree grows low and spreading. Fruit is of medium size, bright orange yellow splashed with carmine. Very popular. Free. September 15th.

Elberta—The most popular peach grown. It is hardy, a sure bearer and very prolific. Fruit large yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality. A generally successful market peach North and South. Ripens soon after Early Crawford. Free.

Fitzgerald—Similar to Early Crawford in season, size, color and quality but very much hardier. It will often bear when Early Crawford does not. An early bearer and reliable.

Greensboro, W.—An improvement on the Alexander with which it ripens, but it is double its size and very beautiful. Prolific and of excellent quality.

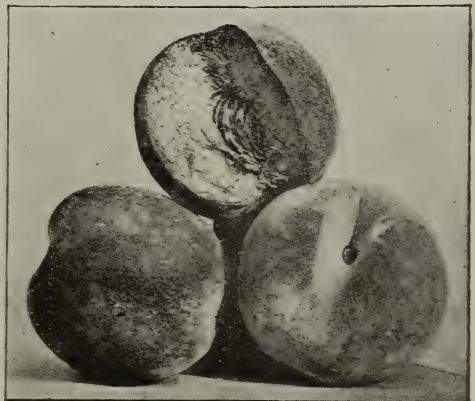
Hill's Chili—Of medium size, dull yellow. The hardiest and a great bearer. Free. End of September.

Mountain Rose, W.—Large, white and carmine, of excellent quality and very reliable. August.

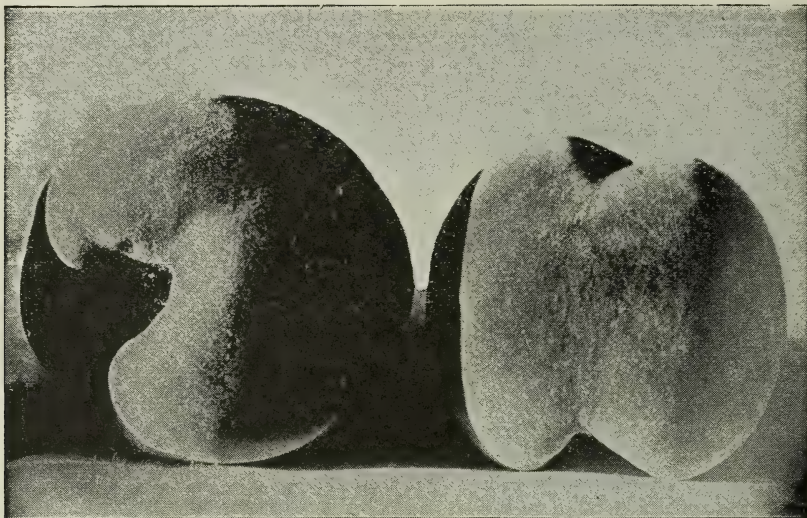
Niagara—In appearance just like Elberta and of same size. However, it is a much better peach in quality, much less subject to leaf curl and other diseases, hardier and about a week later.

Old Mixon Free, W.—Large, white with red cheek; fine quality; very hardy and prolific, reliable. Middle September.

Salway—One of the best and most regular bearers. Very large, creamy yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh deep yellow,



Sneed



Carman

juicy, rich and sweet. Free. Early October.

Sneed, W.—The earliest peach known. Medium, white and blush; quality excellent. Productive and profitable.

Wheatland—A peach of the largest size. Golden yellow, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, rich and perfectly free. Late September.

Wonderful—A very large peach of a rich golden yellow and carmine color; best

quality; very vigorous and productive. Free. October 1st.

Yellow St. John—Very similar to Crawford's Early, but two weeks earlier. Late August.

Also **Early Rivers, Triumph and Wager.**

BARGAIN COLLECTION, Not Prepaid

No. 20—7 Peach trees: One each Ad. Dewey, Carman, Champion, 2 Elberta, 2 Salway for \$1.00.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of all fruits. It requires the same kind of soil and treatment as the peach. It is, however, a favorite of the curculio, which must be kept in check as recommended for plums. The Russian varieties (those marked with an "R") are much hardier than the others and peaches, and often succeed where these fail. Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., first class	\$.30	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft., medium .....	.25	2.00

Alexander, R.—Large, oblong, yellow and red; sweet and delicious. An immense bearer. One of the best. July 1st.

Alexis, R.—Large, yellow, with red cheek. Slightly acid, but rich. A rapid grower and free bearer. Middle July.

Gibb, R.—The earliest. Medium size, yellow; fine quality and productive. End of June.

Harris—New. The largest, hardiest and best apricot known. Has been largely grown in New York State with good success. Prolife and profitable. July 20th.

J. L. Budd, R.—Large, white and red; juicy, sweet and extra fine. The best late variety. Vigorous and prolific. August.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Orange with red cheek. Of a rich flavor and very productive. August.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates

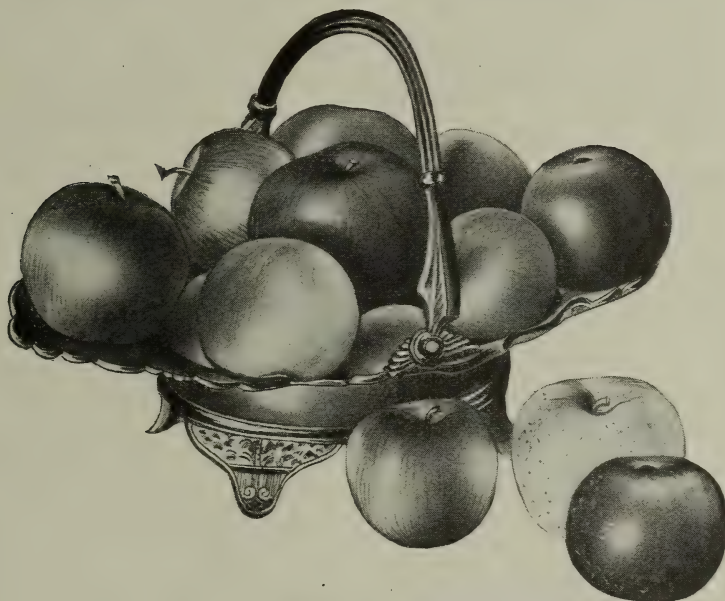
APPLES

Plant apple trees thirty to forty feet apart each way. Russian varieties are marked by affixing an "R" to name. Dwarf apple trees can be furnished only in such varieties as have a "D" after the name.

APPLE TREES

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., first class	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 ft., medium .....	.30	2.50	20.00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy .....	.45	4.00	.....

Baldwin, Bismarck, Fameuse, McIntosh, Northern Spy and Opalescent, one-fifth additional to above rates.



Basket of Apples

SUMMER

Early Harvest—Medium to large, pale yellow, mild and excellent; productive. August.

Red Astrachan, R. D.—Large and handsome, crimson, rather acid. A good grower and very hardy. August.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy. A moderate grower; productive; profitable. August.

Tetofsky, R.—Medium size, yellow, striped red; juicy, sprightly and very attractive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent, R. D.—New, medium, pale yellow; tender, juicy, sprightly. A good early bearer. August.

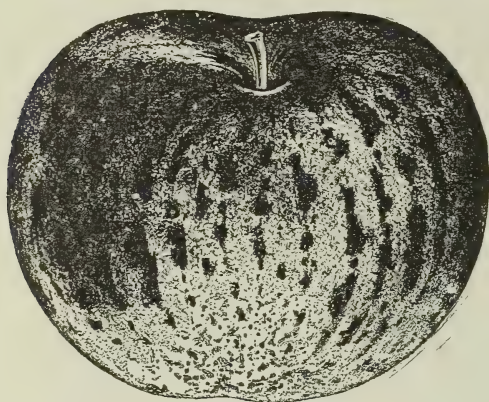
AUTUMN

Alexander, R.—Very large and handsome, crimson; sub-acid, pleasant. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg, R. D.—Large, striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; a good grower, regular and free bearer. September.

Gravenstein—Very large; striped; tender, rich, sub-acid; profitable. September and October.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates



Duchess of Oldenburg

Maiden's Blush, D.—Large, beautiful, yellow with blush cheek; fine quality and prolific. September and October.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, yellowish russet; very rich and sweet. October and November.

Wolf River, R.—Large, greenish-yellow shaded with crimson; juicy, pleasant, spicy and excellent. Tree vigorous and very hardy. October and November.

WINTER

Baldwin, D.—Large, dark red; sub-acid, good; productive and profitable. December to March.

Banana—Resembles Maiden's Blush, but larger and later; equally good. An early and abundant bearer. November to March.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped; a valuable late keeper. December to March.

Bismarck, D.—Introduced from New Zealand. Large, yellow with red cheek. Pleasant, sub-acid, tender and good. Usually bears when two years old. November.

Fallawater—Very large, greenish-yellow with red cheek; good, vigorous and productive. November to March.

Fameuse (Snow)—Well-known, productive; medium size, deep crimson; flesh white. November.

Gano—New; large, deep red and very attractive. Tender, mild and sub-acid. A

free grower and early bearer; prolific; good shipper and keeper. February to May.

Grimes' Golden, R.—Large, golden yellow; best quality; very productive, hardy and vigorous. January to April.

Greening, Rhode I.—Large, green; tender, rich, sub-acid; productive; very popular. December to April.

King of T. Co.—A handsome red apple of the largest size and best quality. Good grower and bearer. November to March.

Mann—Medium to large; yellow, juicy and pleasant. An early and free bearer. January to April.

McIntosh Red—Large and beautiful. Deep crimson and of the highest quality. Hardy and a good regular bearer. November to January.

Northern Spy, D.—Large, striped red; quality excellent; free grower and productive. December to June.

Opalescent—A remarkably handsome new apple. Light, shading to very dark crimson. Skin may be polished so as to reflect objects like a mirror. Tender, juicy and of superb quality. Hardy, healthy and productive. December to March.

Rambo—Medium, yellow striped with red; productive. November.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow shaded and striped with red; juicy, tender and sub-acid; productive. October to December.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp and good; productive. January to June.

Stayman's Winesap—Superior to Winesap in every way. Fruit is crisp, juicy, sprightly and aromatic, very good. Vigorous, hardy and an early and reliable annual bearer. December to April.

Talman Sweet—Medium, bright yellow; very sweet; productive. November to April.

Twenty Ounce, D.—A very large, showy, striped apple; brisk and sub-acid; a free grower and very productive; popular. November to January.

Wagener—Medium, yellow shaded with crimson; flesh firm and of good quality. An early and abundant bearer. December to May.

Wealthy, R.—Medium to large, dark red; sub-acid; a free grower, productive and extra hardy. November to January.

BARGAIN COLLECTIONS

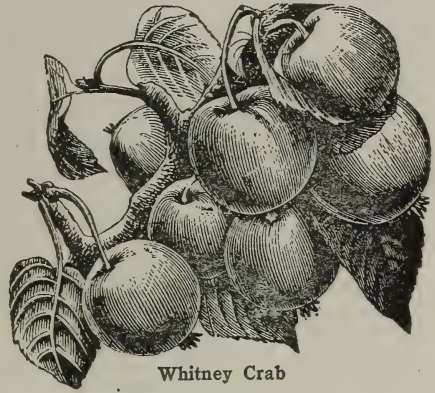
Not Prepaid

No. 22—4 Standard Apples: One each Yellow Transparent, Maiden Blush, Bismarck and King for \$1.00.

No. 23—3 Dwarf Apples: One each Yellow Transparent, Maiden Blush and Northern Spy for \$1.00.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; very popular. October to January.



Whitney Crab

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow; very handsome; a remarkable grower and bearer. September and October.

Whitney—One of the largest; green splashed with carmine; juicy and rich; a great bearer. August and September.

QUINCES

This tree succeeds best in a deep, strong alluvial soil, though some of the strong-growing varieties do well in any good soil. Cultivate, fertilize and prune freely. Plant ten to twelve feet apart each way.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., first class	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 ft., medium .....	.30	2.50	20.00

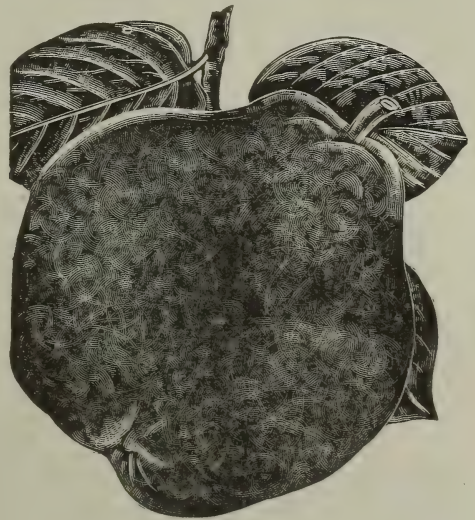
Bourgeat—A remarkably strong grower, yielding immense crops. Fruit of the largest size and great beauty. Keeps until winter.

Champion—Larger than Orange; equally as good; more vigorous and productive, but later. November 1st.

Meech—A very early and regular bearer; wonderfully productive; fruit large, handsome and of fine quality. One of the best. October.

Orange—Well known and popular; sometimes called the Apple Quince. October.

Rea—A seedling of the Orange, but averages double its size, equally as good and ripens a week earlier. It is probably the best of all.



Rea

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

BARGAIN COLLECTION, Not Prepaid

No. 24—12 Assorted fruit trees as follows:

- 2 Dwarf pears: Clapp's Favorite and Angouleme.
- 2 Dwarf Apples: Yellow Transparent and Northern Spy.

- 2 Cherries: Gov. Wood and Early Richmond.
- 2 Plums: Niagara and German Prune.
- 3 Peaches: Ad. Dewey, Champion and Elberta.
- 1 Quince: Rea's—all for \$2.50.

NUT TREES

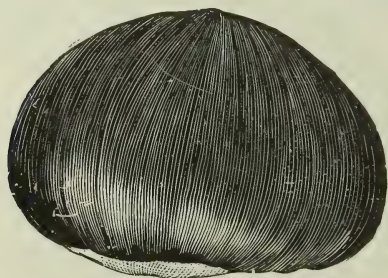
Heretofore the culture of nuts has been entirely neglected in this country east of the Rocky Mountains, the supply coming from the forest and importations from Europe. There is, however, no reason why this country should not produce enough to largely export instead of importing them. The market for nuts is sure and profits large. Aside from the value of the nuts, the timber of some varieties, as Walnuts and Hickories, is very valuable, and becoming more so every year. "A word to the wise," etc.

Almond, Hard Shell—Hardy, with large plump kernel. Very beautiful when in bloom. 3 to 4 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

Almond, Soft Shell—Not as hardy as the hard shelled; otherwise preferable. 3 to 4 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

Chestnut, American—Our native variety. Smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter. 4 to 5 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

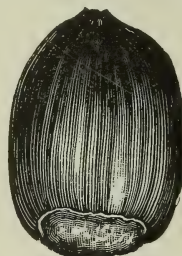
Chestnut, Japan—A dwarfish tree, bearing very young. Decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive. Nuts are several times the size of the American and of excellent flavor. 3 to 4 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.



Spanish Chestnut

Chestnut, Spanish or Maroon—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor. 3 to 4 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

The following three improved varieties are known to be seedlings of the Spanish or European Chestnut and probably crosses with the native American:



English Filbert

Chestnut, Numbo—Grafted. Nuts very large and of good quality. Trees very hardy and productive. Bear young and ripen early; hence very profitable. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.00.

Chestnut, Paragon—Grafted. A good grower, hardy and very prolific. Burrs of immense size. 3 to 5 large nuts in a burr. Kernel fine grained, sweet and of good quality. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.00.

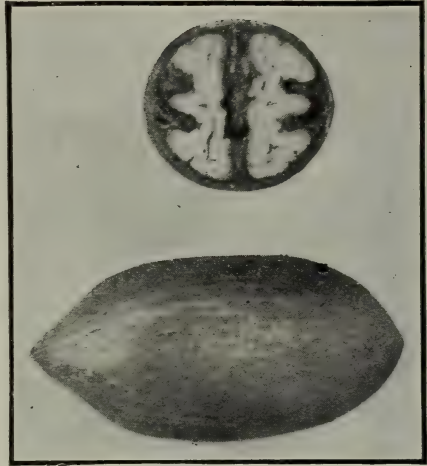
Chestnut, Ridgley—Grafted. Tree of immense size and very productive. More than 5 bushels of nuts, which sold at \$11.00 a bushel, have been gathered from the original tree in a single season. Nuts of medium size, sweet and very good. Very valuable. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.00.

Filbert, English—A shrub growing 6 to 8 ft. high. Entirely hardy. Succeeds on

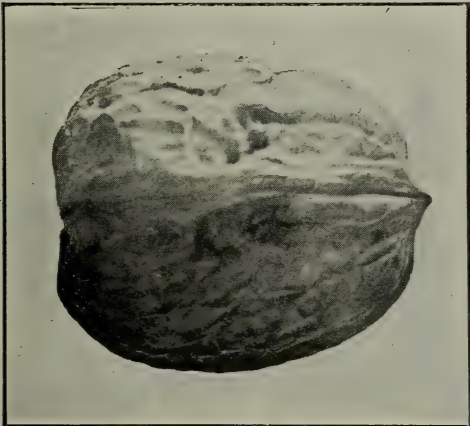
almost any soil and bears early and abundantly. Larger and better than the native American variety. One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow. 3 to 4 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

Hickory, Shell Bark—The best flavored nut. Also a fine shade and valuable timber tree. 3 to 4 ft., each 60 cents; 10 for \$5.00.

Pecan—The shell of this variety is much thinner than that of the Shell Bark, the kernel larger and equally sweet. Found native in the Southern States only, but hardy in the North also. 2 to 3 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.



Pecan Nut



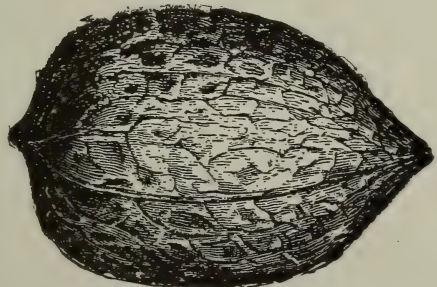
English Walnut

Walnut, Black—A lofty, rapid growing, native tree. Valuable both for its nuts and its timber. Latter is very durable and largely used in the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware. 4 to 5 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

Walnut, English or Madeira—This is the large thin-shelled English Walnut of the fruit stores, of which immense quantities are annually imported. Unlike native walnuts, the nuts drop from their shucks when ripe as readily as those of the hickory. The tree is of lofty growth, very productive, but not fully hardy north of New York City. 2 to 3 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.

Walnut, Pomeroy—This is a strain of English Walnuts, but much hardier than the above. It survived a cold snap that killed peach trees and grape vines in its vicinity. Pomeroy usually begins to bear when four or five years old. It is of a large size, thin-shelled and of excellent quality; in fact, equal to the best. 2 to 3 ft., each \$1.25; 10 for \$10.00. Smaller trees by mail at same price.

Walnut, Japan, Sieboldi—Perfectly hardy. One of the handsomest and most stately of ornamental trees. Leaves are immense. Bears young and abundantly. Should be more generally planted. 3 to 4 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.



Japan Walnut

Walnut, White or Butternut—A handsome native tree, valuable for shade and timber as well as its nuts. 4 to 5 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

FIGS

The Fig requires protection over Winter in the Northern States, which may be given by bending it down and covering it with soil on the approach of severe Winter; or the bush may be tied together closely, a loose-fitting box put over it and filled with sawdust; or else they may be planted in tubs and wintered in cellar. They are well worth a little trouble in the way of protection. Plant in warm, dry ground some six to ten feet apart. Each 35 cents.

Brown Turkey—Brownish purple, large and rich.

Celestial or Sugar—Fruit small but very sweet.

MULBERRIES



New American

Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, black, handsome, sweet and rich; rapid grower and productive. Also a fine shade tree. 5 to 7 ft., each 65 cents; 10 for \$6.00.

New American—Good as Downing's Everbearing in every respect, but a much hardier tree. Fruit large, black, sweet and rich. Very vigorous and productive. Ripens from middle of June to middle of September. 5 to 7 ft., each 65 cents; 10 for \$6.00.

Russian—A very hardy and rapid-growing timber tree. Leaves are used for feeding silk worms. Fruit sweet and good but small. 5 to 7 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT

on all orders amounting to \$10 or more when fully paid in advance, to any railroad station in the following states: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. See other points also on page 1.

All We Could Expect

Jefferson Co., Ky., Nov. 7th, 1911.
Lewis Roesch & Son, Fredonia, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Shipment of grape vines came in on good time and were certainly fine and all we could expect.

Respectfully,

J. H. Mogan.

Always Perfectly Satisfied

Suffolk Co., Mass., Oct. 29th, 1911.
Lewis Roesch & Son, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: We have always been perfectly satisfied with your stock, and for the last five years got all our fruits and shrubs of you.

Alice Roth.

Recommended by a State F. I. Speaker

Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1911.
Lewis Roesch & Son:

Gentlemen: You were recommended to me by one of your State Speakers at a Farmer's Institute.

Yours truly,

Jabez Moslin.

Ornamental Department



DECIDUOUS TREES

You have often observed, as you were passing along the street, houses whose surroundings were so neat and tasty as to attract your special attention. The grading had been well done and is now covered with a closely shaven turf. The walks and drives well located, not numerous, but handy and in easy, natural curves. But above all were the grand old shade trees, Elms, Maples and Linden. The smaller flowering and weeping trees along the edges, as Magnolias, Laburnums, Thorns, Weeping Birch, Elms, Mulberries, etc. Then there was the flowering shrubbery in the corners and on inside curves of walks and drives, just as if the walks were built around them. The Evergreen hedge provides a natural border to the lawn and shuts the view off from the back ground; and you certainly remember those bright colored flowers that showed off so gaily against the dark green of this same hedge. Nor do you forget the climbers on verandas, Clematis, Roses, or Wistaria. Why, those were the very first that attracted your attention. Living in such a place you could be happy, you feel, but if you were to buy the place, you would expect to pay roundly for such improvements over what the mere land and buildings were worth. But consider that this same lot was once bare of everything and that someone had the taste, foresight and ambition to plant the trees and shrubbery, and that the whole outfit probably did not cost over fifty dollars, and perhaps much less, and that you can do the same thing.

In this way and by growing fruit and vegetables in the garden, the city man provides himself with as large a share of the advantages of country life as possible. In view of this, what shall we say of the farmer who, deprived of the advantages the city affords, neglects even to provide his family with the best part of country life by failing to have a good garden, plenty of fruit all the year round, to say nothing of the grand opportunities for providing a pleasant, refined and comfortable home and surroundings?

Alder, Imperial Cut-Leaved—A very striking and beautiful tree with large and deeply cut foliage. Very hardy and vigorous. Elegant. 5 to 6 ft., each \$1.00.

Ash, Flowering—Produces large clusters of fringe-like greenish white flowers in

early June. It grows to the height of about 25 feet. 6 to 8 ft., each 75 cents.

Balm of Gilead—A rapid growing poplar of spreading habit bearing aromatic buds of medicinal virtue. 5 to 7 ft., each 50 cents.



Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab

Beech, Rivers' Purple Leaved—Very handsome. Foliage crimson in early spring, which changes to a rich, dark purple later in season. For grouping on the lawn with other foliage it cannot be surpassed, but is equally as desirable as a single specimen. 3 to 4 ft., each 75 cents.

Beech, Fern Leaved—Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut, fern-like foliage. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.00.

Catalpa, Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high it makes a symmetrical umbrella-shaped head without pruning. Leaves are large, heart-shaped, glossy, and grow so thick together as to look like shingles on a roof. Very hardy and succeeds everywhere. Very unique and desirable. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.00.

Catalpa, Tea's Japan—An exceedingly rapid grower with large, luxuriant foliage and spikes of large, handsome white flowers, similar to the Horse Chestnut. Fragrant, entirely hardy. 6 to 8 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

Cornus, Florida (White Flowering Dogwood)—A small, native tree producing white flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, early in spring before the leaves begin to appear. Very showy. 3 to 4 ft., each 60 cents; 10 for \$5.00.

Cornus, Flore Rubrum (Red Flowering Dogwood)—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are a deep rosy pink color. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.00.

Crab Apple, Bechtel's Double Flowering—Tree of medium size, covered in May with a mass of large, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink. Very beautiful and popular. 3 to 4 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.

Elm, Amer. White—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our forests. One of the grandest park or street trees. 8 to 10 ft., each 65 cents; 10 for \$6.00.

Euonymus (Strawberry Tree)—A small tree of great beauty, bearing a dense mass of brilliant rose-colored berries which last into midwinter. Entirely hardy. 4 to 5 ft., each 40 cents.

Horse Chestnut, White Flowering—A well known tree of symmetrical form, dense habit, dark green foliage, producing large spikes of white flowers abundantly early in spring. 5 to 7 ft., each 60 cents.



Catalpa Bungei

Horse Chestnut, Double White—Similar to above except having double flowers. 4 to 5 ft., each \$1.25.

Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering—Very showy, blooms later than the white varieties and does not grow quite as fast. 4 to 5 ft., each \$1.25.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud—A very ornamental native tree of medium size. Beautiful in foliage and flower. The latter are small, delicate, reddish purple and appear in great abundance before the foliage. 4 to 5 ft., each 75 cents.



Koelreuteria—A small, round headed, hardy tree bearing large clusters of golden yellow flowers about August 1st. Very showy. 4 to 5 ft., each 50 cents.

Laburnum, Scotch—A small tree with smooth, shining leaves and long drooping racemes of showy yellow flowers. Very ornamental. 4 to 5 ft., each 50 cents.

Linden, American (Basswood)—A rapid growing, beautiful, native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, rich in honey. 6 to 8 ft., each 75 cents.

Linden, European—A large, upright, pyramidal-shaped tree. Excellent for street and park. 6 to 8 ft., each 60 cents.

Linden, Silver Leaved—A handsome, vigorous growing tree with large leaves,



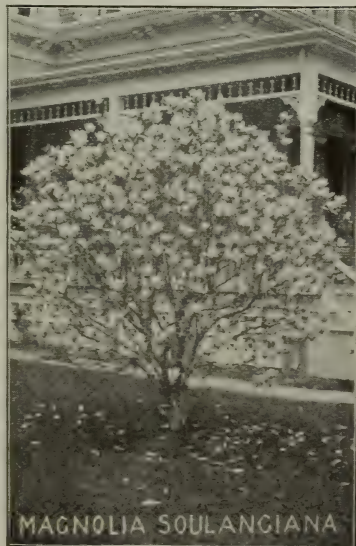
American White Elm

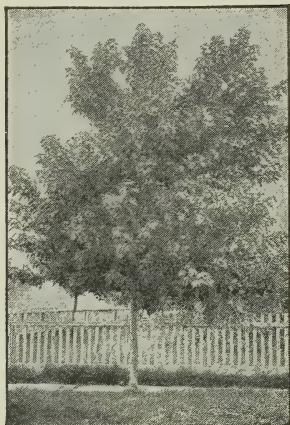
whitish on under side, which produce a beautiful appearance when stirred by the wind. One of the best. 6 to 8 ft., each 75 cents.

Magnolia, Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful native tree with rich, large leaves and fragrant flowers. 5 to 7 ft., each 50 cents.

Magnolia, Soulangeana—The hardiest of the Chinese dwarfs. Flowers are cup-shaped, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, white and purple. They appear before the leaves. 2 to 3 ft., each \$1.00.

Maple, Ash Leaved (Box Elder)—A rapid growing very hardy shade tree with light green foliage. Succeeds where many others fail. 8 to 10 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.





Silver Maple

Maple, Japan—The Japan Maple is of very slow dwarfish growth. It takes many years to reach even 8 feet. But they are exceedingly beautiful, graceful and interesting. We offer five varieties, golden leaved, green leaved, purple leaved, purple cut-leaved and green cut-leaved. 18 to 24 inches, each \$2.00.

Maple, Norway—A distinct, foreign variety with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green color. The most desirable for street, park or lawn. 8 to 10 ft., each 90 cents; 10 for \$8.00.

Maple, Schwedleri—A purple leaved variety of the Norway Maple. The young shoots and leaves are of a very bright crimson color, changing to a purplish green in the older leaves. Very valuable. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.00.

Maple, Silver Leaved—An excellent shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for quick effects. It succeeds much better on cold wet clay land than Sugar or Norway Maples. Very hardy. 8 to 10 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50; 100 for \$35.00. 10 to 12 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50; 100 for \$55.00.

Maple, Sugar—A well known native tree, having a very symmetrical, dense head. One of the best shade trees for street and park. Also valuable for sugar making and timber. 8 to 10 ft., each 90 cents; 10 for \$8.00.

Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaved—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. A rapid grower, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. 8 to 10 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50. 10 to 12 ft., each \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00.

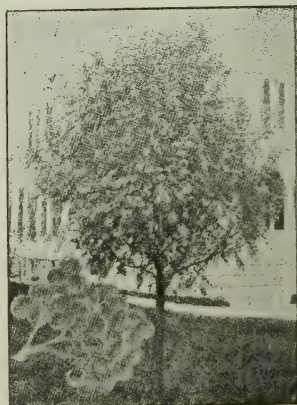
Mountain Ash, European—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered in June with a mass of white flowers, later with yellow berries, which turn into bright scarlet and last long into winter. Very beautiful. 6 to 8 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Paulownia (Empress Tree)—A tropical looking tree from Japan of very rapid growth, with leaves from 12 to 14 inches across. Its trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May. Quite hardy. 4 to 6 ft., each 75 cents.

Poplar, Carolina—Of rapid growth and pyramidal form, with large glossy leaves. One of the most popular shade trees. 8 to 10 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$20.00. 10 to 12 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50; 100 for \$30.00.

Poplar, Lombardy—Well known and remarkable for its erect, spire-like form. 8 to 10 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50. 10 to 12 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.

Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree)—A singular, cone-bearing, deciduous tree with peculiar leaves. Beautiful. 5 to 7 ft., each 75 cents.



Mountain Ash

Thorn (Hawthorn)—A small tree of somewhat irregular growth. Exceedingly beautiful when in bloom during June, densely loaded with large clusters of flowers resembling double daisies. We have them in three colors, double white, double scarlet and Paul's new double or crimson. 3 to 4 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Tulip Tree (Whitewood)—One of the grandest of our native trees, with large glossy leaves of peculiar shape and beautiful tulip-like flowers. A large tree in full bloom is a magnificent sight indeed. 6 to 8 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.

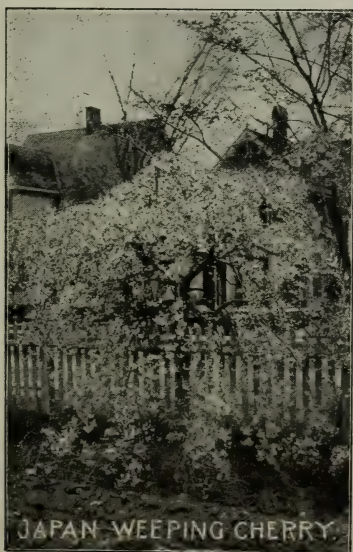
WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

Beech, Weeping—A remarkably peculiar, vigorous growing tree. Rather awkward when denuded, but of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich and luxuriant foliage. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.25.

Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping—Deservedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees. A strong, upright grower with graceful drooping branches. Silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage. 5 to 6 ft., each 60 cents; 6 to 8 ft., each 75 cents.

Cherry, Japan Weeping—One of the finest lawn trees. Very graceful and attractive at all times and exceedingly gay when in bloom. Should be in every yard. 4 to 6 ft., each \$1.00.

Elm, Camperdown—A vigorous weeping tree, sufficient in itself to make a good-sized arbor. Each \$1.00.



JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY



Cut-leaf Weeping Birch

Mt. Ash, European Weeping—An awkward straggling tree. Very conspicuous. Each 60 cents.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—A graceful, beautiful weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage lobed, and of a delightful fresh glossy green. A rapid grower and exceedingly hardy. Each 80 cents.

Willow, Kilmarnock—One of the most beautiful of the low growing, weeping varieties. Vigorous grower and quite distinct in appearance. Each 60 cents.

Willow, New American—Similar to Kilmarnock, except that its branches and

leaves are very fine and slender, giving it a very airy and graceful appearance. Each 75 cents.

Willow, Wisconsin—Very much like the Babylonian Willow, but hardier. 6 to 8 ft., each 50 cents.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Almond—A beautiful small shrub blooming in May; branches are literally covered with flowers of size and shape of daisies, double white and double pink. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents.



Althea Meehanii Variegated

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—This beautiful shrub flowers late in summer when most others are out of bloom. It bears large double flowers similar to the hollyhock, very abundantly on strong, erect branches. Very hardy and of easiest cultivation. We have them in white, red, pink, purple and striped; all double. Also single white and single blue. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

A. Variegated—Leaves bright green, broadly margined with light yellow; very showy. 18 to 24 inches, each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

A. Meehanii Var.—This new variety far surpasses the one above named, inasmuch as the large single purplish red flowers open fully, while in the other they do not open at all. The red flowers also make a strong

and pleasing contrast to the yellow and green of the foliage. 18 to 24 inches, each 50 cents.

Azaleas—Are among the very finest of hardy shrubs. They bloom profusely in May and June, in all shades of lemon, orange, salmon and red. Our plants are well provided with flower buds, and a ball of earth on their roots, so they are sure to grow and bloom the first spring. By express or freight only.

A. Mollis—A fine hardy species from Japan yielding a mass of fine large flowers. Mixed colors. 12 to 15 inches, each 60 cents.

A. Ponticum or Ghent—Equally as gay and floriferous as the above, and in addition are delightfully fragrant. Separate colors. 12 to 15 inches, each 75 cents.

Barberry (Berberis), Common European—A spiny shrub, blooming in May and June, with drooping racemes of yellow flowers, followed by bright orange-scarlet berries. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

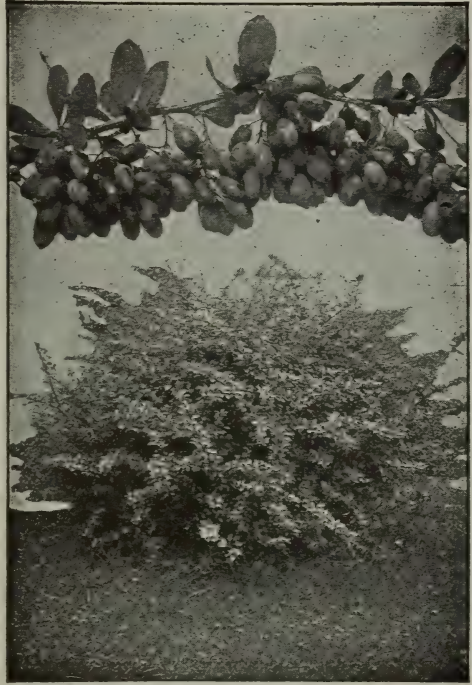
B. Purple Leaved—Same as the above except in foliage, which is a rich violet-purple all summer. 18 to 24 inches, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

B. Thunbergii—A pretty plant of dwarf habit from Japan. Very graceful and its foliage turns to a beautiful red in the fall. All Barberries make very fine hedges. 4 feet. 18 to 24 inches, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.

Calycanthus, Sweet-Scented Shrub—An interesting shrub having rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. It blooms abundantly in June and at intervals through the summer. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents.

Cornus, Elegantissima, Var.—(Variegated Dogwood)—One of the handsomest variegated leaved shrubs. Bark brilliant red, leaves green, broadly margined with white. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents.

C. Sanguinosa—A native shrub with blood red bark and clusters of fine white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.



Berberis Thunbergii

Deutzia—A beautiful class of plants from Japan noted for their hardiness, vigor and profusion of bloom.

D. Crenata, alba fl. pl.—Double white flowered Deutzia. 6 feet. June. 3 to 4 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

D. Gracilis—A charming dwarf variety. Yields a mass of pure white flowers about Decoration day. 2 feet. 12 to 15 inches, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

D. Pride of Rochester—Double white, back of petals tinged with rose. Excels other varieties in size of flower and length of panicle. 3 to 4 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Elder (Sambucus)—Improved native shrubs, used mainly for their ornamental foliage. Very hardy. 6 feet.

E. Cut-Leaved—A beautiful variety with rich, dark green, deeply and delicately cut foliage. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

E. Golden-Leaved—Very handsome, with golden-yellow foliage. Elegant either in a



Purple Fringe

mass by themselves or in a group of other shrubs with foliage of contrasting colors. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Eleagnus Longipes—A handsome silvery-leaved shrub bearing bright yellow flowers and orange-red edible berries, about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long, that make a delicious sauce. Showy and useful. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Exochorda Grandiflora (Pearl Bush)—A fine shrub, producing large, pure white flowers in May. 10 feet. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Filbert, Purple—Leaves large and dark purple. Very distinct and conspicuous. 2 to 3 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Forsythia, or Golden Bell—A hardy shrub, blooming freely early in spring. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Fringe, Purple (Smoke Tree)—A shrub or small tree of spreading habit, covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky hair-like flowers. Strikingly peculiar and

beautiful. 3 to 4 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

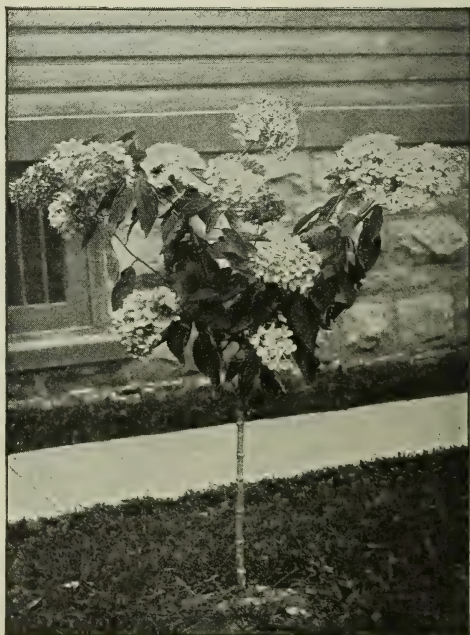
Fringe, White—A small, native tree having large glossy leaves. It produces clusters of long, pure white flowers in May and June, that droop down and appear like fringe. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

Honeysuckle Tree (Lonicera)—The upright growing honeysuckles are valued for their bright and fragrant flowers and showy berries. Also very fine for hedges. Very hardy.

H. Tartarian, Pink—Bears pink flowers in great abundance. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

H. Tartarian, White—Creamy white flowers followed by deep red berries which ornament the bush until autumn. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Hydrangea, Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow)—New. Blooms most abundantly from June to September. Pure, snow white, and its panicles, which are flat, often measure 12 inches across. Moreover it is perfectly hardy and of the easiest



Hydrangea, P. G., Tree

culture. Truly a magnificent and valuable acquisition. 6 feet. 2 to 3 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50. 8 to 12 inches, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

H. Panic. Grandiflora—One of the most popular of hardy shrubs. It has large, rich, abundant foliage and immense pyramidal-shaped panicles of white flowers in August which continue until frost. Fertilize well and prune severely. 18 to 24 inches, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00. 3 to 4 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00. Tree form, 3 to 4 ft., each 60 cents.

Hypericum Moserianum—A small shrub bearing large yellow flowers in great abundance most of the summer. Very fine. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Lilac (Syringa)—Is a well known very hardy shrub of easiest culture. The flowers grow in large panicles and are both gay and deliciously fragrant. We have the common purple, common white, Persian purple and Persian white. Also ten distinct new varieties. Half of them double. Common white and purple, 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00. Persian white and purple, 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00. New varieties, 2 to 3 ft., each 50 cents.

Paeony Tree, Banksii—A woody shrub, bearing immense double flowers 8 to 10



Japan Snowball

inches in diameter in June. Color white, shaded purple. 4 feet. 1 year, each 75 cents; 2 year, each \$1.00.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange) Large Flowered—One of the most vigorous, having large snow white fragrant flowers. 3 to 4 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

P. Double Flowered—Double and very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

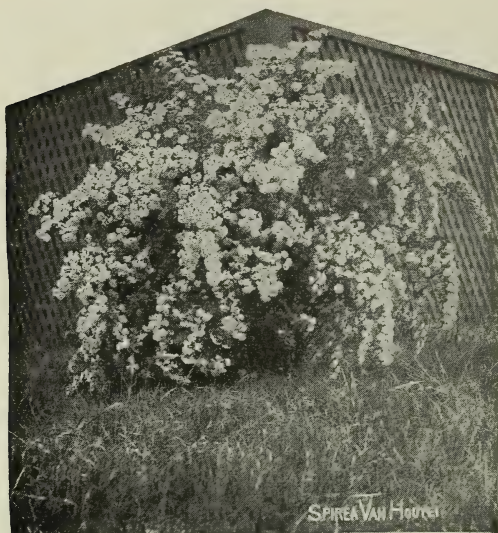
P. Golden Leaved—Dwarf and very compact. Foliage is dense and of golden yellow throughout the season. Hardy and useful for grouping with other foliage shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

P. Purple Spotted—New. The flowers are large, flat, pure white with a large rosy purple spot in the center. Very showy. 3 feet. June. 18 to 24 in., each 35 cents.

Privet, California (Ligustrum Ovalifolium)—Is a very vigorous and beautiful variety and has become the most popular ornamental hedge plant. It is, however, equally useful for specimens on the lawn. Can be sheared to any extent and shape desired. 2 to 3 ft., each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$4.00. 3 to 4 ft., each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$6.00.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM.



Prunus Pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum)—

Foliage of a bright purplish red, remaining so all through the season. Entirely hardy. One of the most valuable hardy foliage shrubs on the list. 4 to 5 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Prunus Triloba (Double Flowering Plum)

—Blooms much like flowering Almond, but earlier and larger, of a delicate pink color. Hardy and exceedingly handsome. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents.

Quince, Japan (Cydonia)—Bears a profusion of bright scarlet crimson flowers before the leaves appear. Makes a lovely hedge and can be trimmed to any shape desired. 6 feet. May. 18 to 24 inches, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$12.00.

Snowball or Guilder Rose (Viburnum Sterilis)—A well known old shrub bearing large balls of snow-white flowers in June. Perfectly hardy. 8 feet. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

S. Japanese (Viburnum Plicatum)—A very popular shrub. An upright grower, with fine, dark crimped foliage, and densely covered with large balls of pure white flowers, which last for many weeks. 8 feet. June. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

S. High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum Opulis)—Ornamental as well as useful. Its

white flowers are followed by clusters of red berries resembling cranberries which remain on the bushes a long time. 2 to 3 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

SPIREA—Comprises a large family of low shrubs very hardy and of easiest culture.

S. Anthony Waterer—Large heads of dark crimson flowers, blooming all summer. 2 feet. 15 to 18 in., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

S. Callosa Alba—A white flowering variety of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Blooms all summer. 2 feet. 15 to 18 in., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

S. Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Leaved)—Golden yellow foliage and double pure white flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

S. Prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath)—Bears pure white double daisy-like flowers in great masses in May and June. 6 feet. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

S. Van Houttei—This is not only the finest spirea, but one of the best of all shrubs. Literally a fountain of bloom. White. 5 feet. June. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.

Tamarix Africana (Tamarisk)—A hardy, vigorous growing shrub, having curious small scale-like leaves and myriads of small



Weigela Candida

rosy pink flowers that appear before the leaves. Very pretty. 8 feet. May. 3 to 4 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Weigela (Diervilla)—Very prolific and gay, producing masses of trumpet-shaped flowers in June. Very effective.

W. Candida—Flowers are pure white and produced in great profusion in June; also more or less all summer. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

W. Eva Rathke—Flowers brilliant crimson. Very fine. Blooms all summer. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

W. Rosea—Fine rose colored flowers. Elegant. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

W. Sieboldi alba Marginata—When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow, as they become mature they turn to a silvery white. Flowers rose colored. 2 to 3 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

CLIMBING VINES

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper)—One of the most rapid growing American native vines. Useful for quickly covering arbors, verandas, walls and unsightly objects. 2 year, each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

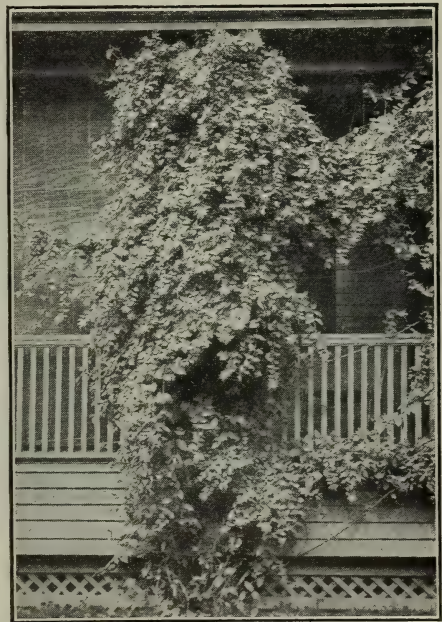
A. Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy)—One of the finest of ornamental climbers. It clings firmly to stone, brick or wood, and is entirely hardy. Foliage small but rich and dense, changing in autumn to carmine and gold of exceeding brilliancy. 2 year, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)—A splendid vine with heart-shaped light green leaves 10 to 12 inches in diameter and queer pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers. Hardy and of rapid growth. 2 year, each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Flower)—A rapid grower and blooms almost all summer. Flowers bright scarlet and of trumpet shape. 2 year, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

CLEMATIS—Of all climbing vines the Clematis is the most showy and gorgeous. Immensely popular for decorating verandas.

Clematis Jackmanii—The flowers when fully expanded are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Rich purple, with a velvety appearance. It blooms profusely and continually from July until frost. 2 year, each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00. 3 year, each 65 cents.



Clematis Paniculata

C. Henryi—This variety has even larger and more perfect blossoms than the Jackmanii, is white as snow, but not quite so prolific. 2 year, each 50 cents.

C. Mad. Ed. Andre—Of a beautiful bright velvety red. A little smaller than Jackmanii but a very free bloomer. 2 year, each 50 cents.

C. Ramona—Very hardy and vigorous grower. Flowers are very large, light blue and abundant. 2 year, each 50 cents.

C. Paniculata—A Japanese vine of exceedingly rapid growth and a most profuse

bloomer. The flowers are small, white, fragrant, and are produced in great panicles. Very popular. 2 year, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera) Monthly Fragrant—Blooms all summer. Very fragrant. Red and yellow. 2 year, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

H. Halleana (Hall's Japan)—Very vigorous. Flowers open pure white and change to yellow. Very fragrant and floriferous. Leaves remain green to mid-winter. 2 year, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

H. Scarlet Trumpet—A rapid grower,

producing clusters of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in great abundance. Very handsome. 2 year, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Wistaria, Chinese Blue—Grows 15 to 20 feet in a season and produces long hanging clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and fall. 2 year, each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

W. Chinese White—Same as above except that flowers are pure white. 2 year, each 50 cents.

W. Japan (Multijuga)—Produces dark blue flowers which are sometimes a yard long. 2 year, each 40 cents.

EVERGREEN TREES

Arbor Vitae—American, Ea.	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.20	\$1.60 \$12.00
American, 18 to 24 in.	.30	2.25 16.00
American, 2 to 3 ft. ..	.40	3.00 25.00
American, 3 to 4 ft...	.60	5.00 40.00
Siberian, 18 to 24 in...	.50	4.00
Tom Thumb, 12 to 15 in.	.50	4.00

Fir, Silver, American		
Balsam, 18 to 24 in...	.40	3.00 25.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	4.50 35.00

Juniper, Irish, 3 to 4 ft.	.65	6.00
Virginiana (Red Cedar)		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.50

Pine, Austrian, 18 to 24 in.	.50	4.00
Austrian, 2 to 3 ft....	.65	5.50
Scotch, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.65	5.50
Montana, Dwarf, 12 to 15 in. ....	.75	

Spruce, Norway, 12 to 18 in.	.20	1.60 12.00
Norway, 18 to 24 in...	.30	2.25 16.00
Norway, 2 to 3 ft....	.40	3.00 25.00
Norway, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	5.00 40.00
Hemlock, 2 to 3 ft....	.70	6.00 50.00
Colorado Blue, Tr.		
Seedlings, 15 to 18 in.	1.00	
Colorado Blue (Koster's), grafted, 15 to 18 in.	1.50	
Colorado Blue (Koster's), grafted, 18 to 24 in.	2.50	

Arbor Vitae—(American)—Well known. A rapid grower. Very desirable for hedges.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian—Of rather slow growth, very compact and symmetrical and of a pretty dark green color. Exceedingly hardy.

Arbor Vitae, Tom Thumb—Of dwarf habit, hardy and valuable for small grounds.

Fir, Silver (American Balsam)—A strong, symmetrical growing, pyramidal tree. Its foliage is dark green on the upper and silvery white on the under side. It is very hardy and generally successful.

Juniper, Irish—A popular variety. Very erect, forming a column of deep green foliage. Useful in small places and for contrast.

Juniper, Virginiana—The red cedar. A well-known native tree. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Pine, Austrian—A remarkably robust, hardy spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green. A rapid grower.

Pine, Montana or Dwarf—A low, curious, spreading species attaining only the size of a bush.

Red Cedar—See Juniper, Virginiana.

Pine, Scotch—A well-known, robust, rapid growing tree of dull bluish-green foliage.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates

Spruce, Colorado Blue—The choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Of compact growth, symmetrical pyramidal form, with foliage of a rich steel blue color. Very hardy. Of this tree we offer some grafted specimens which are the richest and most elegant to be seen anywhere.

Spruce, Hemlock or Weeping—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage. A lovely lawn tree, also makes highly ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Norway—A valuable tree either as single specimen or for grouping; also makes a fine hedge. Very popular.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Buxus—Tree Box—An elegant shrub with deep green, glossy, dense foliage which may be pruned into any shape desired. 8 feet. 8 to 12 in., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

Dwarf Box—Similar to the above, but dwarf. Used for edging. 18 inches. 4 to 6 in., each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents; 100 for \$6.00.

Rhododendron (Rosebay)—With its broad, glossy, evergreen foliage it is handsome at any time, but when in bloom in May and June it simply surpasses everything else in gorgeousness and magnificence. If possible plant in a somewhat protected and shady situation. Enrich the soil with leaf mould and rotted manure, but no lime or ashes. If the soil is dry and loose plant deep. With a little care in these particulars it will do well most anywhere. Our plants come budded and with

a ball of soil on their roots, and are sure to bloom the first season. 18 in., each \$1.25; 24 in., each \$1.50.



Rhododendrons

ROSES

Price of strong, 2 year old plants, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00, except where noted.

Tree Roses, 4 to 5 ft. trunks, each \$1.00.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

The following are all hardy, and yet a slight protection in exposed situations is desirable. They all bloom profusely in June and more or less throughout the summer. Fertilize and prune freely.

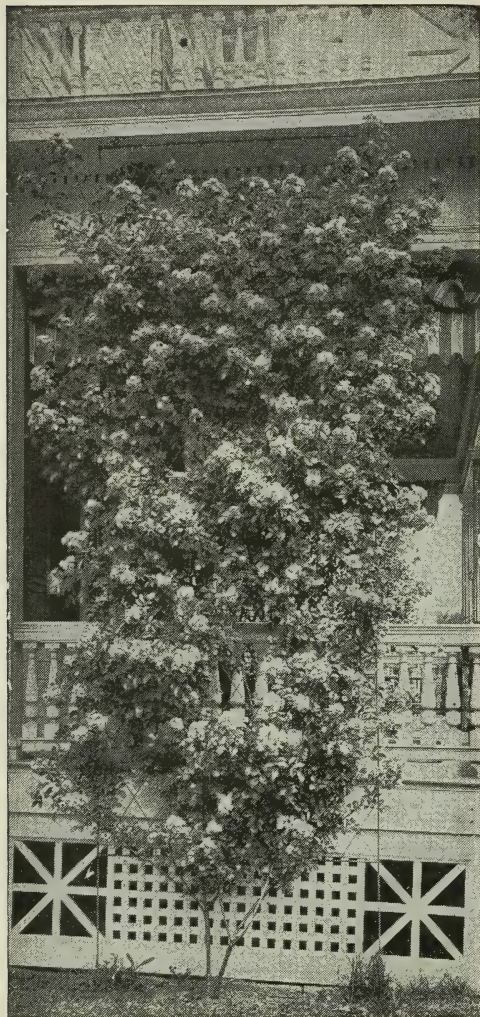
Alfred Colomb—Very large and full. Brilliant carmine crimson; extremely fragrant. A free grower.

American Beauty—Very large and double. Of globular shape. Deep pink, shaded with carmine. Fragrance exquisite. Each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

Anne de Diesbach—Very large, brilliant crimson; fragrant, vigorous.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large and very double; color rich, dark red, passing to deep, velvety maroon. Very fragrant.

Clio—New. The perfection in Hybrid Perpetuals. Of delicate satin blush with a little deeper center. Large, well shaped



Crimson Rambler

and very double. Strong, robust, hardy and prolific. A jewel.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant, velvety crimson, large and showy. A free grower and bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)—A new rose of great merit. There is nothing in white roses quite as fine as this. Pure white, large and of elegant form. The bush is vigorous and healthy, with bright, robust and abundant foliage. Perfectly hardy and very prolific.

Gruss an Teplitz—New. Color a very rich, lively crimson scarlet. Very fragrant. A vigorous grower and continual bloomer. One of the best.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center. Large and full, very fragrant. Free grower.

La France—Rich satiny peach, changing to deep rose; large and full. A constant bloomer. The sweetest of all. Each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

Mad. Plantier—Pure white, large and very double. A free bloomer and grower.

Magna Charta—Pink and carmine; very large and full; a profuse bloomer. Fragrant. Free grower.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine; very fragrant and one of the freest bloomers. Vigorous.

Margaret Dickson—New. Perfectly hardy and very vigorous. A free summer and autumn bloomer. Flowers white with pale flesh center, of a waxy texture and delightful fragrance. A great acquisition.

Mrs. Laing—Very free flowering; commences early and continues to bloom profusely until fall. Of delicate pink color. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—The largest of all. Deep rose color. A free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow. The finest yellow hardy rose grown.

Prince C. de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. Free grower.

Soleil d'Or—New. This fills a long felt want. The only yellow rose that is hardy and a perpetual bloomer. Besides it is large, very double and fragrant. Its color varies from clear yellow to old gold. It is a good healthy grower. A decided acquisition. Each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

BABY RAMBLERS

Mad. Nor. Levavasseur, or Crimson Baby Rambler—Very similar to Crimson Rambler in color, form and size of flower, but unlike it in that it is very dwarfish and a

perpetual bloomer. It devotes its energies to the production of flowers rather than long thorny brambles, and is therefore an ideal pot rose. Out doors it blooms daily all summer, in the house all the time. Very hardy.

Katherine Zeimet, or Pure White Baby Rambler.—Each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

Maman Levasseur (Baby Dorothy) or Pink Baby Rambler.—Each 35 cents.

All very dwarf and very prolific; like the Crimson Baby Rambler except color.

MOSS ROSES

Admired for the curious mossy covering of the buds. The following are all free growers, perfectly hardy and the best of this class:

Capt. Jno. Ingraham—Dark velvety purple; full and fine.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blossoms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale. Very delicate.

CLIMBING ROSES

These are particularly useful for training over arbors, verandas, pillars, etc., and for covering unsightly objects. All are rank growers and perfectly hardy.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white. Blooms in clusters.

Crimson Rambler—New. Of Japan origin. Very vigorous, growing eight to ten feet a season after it is well established. Entirely hardy and extremely prolific. It blooms in clusters. Of a beautiful crimson color and lasts a long time. It is a jewel.

Dorothy Perkins—New. Similar to Crimson Rambler except in color which is a clear shell pink. Blooms in clusters of 10 to 30 or more. Flowers are not only large for a rambler but well formed, very double and fragrant. A strong, healthy grower and very hardy.

Empress of China—New. Unsurpassed as to vigor of growth and hardiness. A



Gruss an Teplitz

free bloomer, commencing late in May and continuing all summer except during drought. Flowers are small, but waxy and delicate, fragrant, dark red in the bud, but grow lighter with age.

Philadelphia—New. A decided improvement over Crimson Rambler. Larger flowers, very double and of more intense crimson, which never fades. Blooms some two weeks earlier. One of the best of all hardy climbers.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red. Very large and fine.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing gradually to white.

Veilchenblau (Blue Rambler)—New. A Rambler of steel blue color. The first of its color. Larger than the Crimson Rambler and equally prolific and hardy. A decided hit. Each 35 cents.

White Rambler—Pearl white and fragrant. A fine companion to Crimson Rambler.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers light yellow and fragrant. Very vigorous, hardy and prolific.

BARGAIN COLLECTION

No. 25—4 Hybrid Perp. Roses and 2 Climbers, one of a kind, our selection, for \$1.00.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

This class of plants, unlike shrubbery, die to the ground in the Fall, but grow again from the same root in the Spring larger and richer every season. All that is necessary for their cultivation is a light coating of manure in the Fall and to keep the ground mellow and clear of weeds during the Summer.

A collection of them is very interesting indeed. There is always something in bloom from early Spring to late Fall and some days most of them. A border some four to ten feet wide along a walk or drive is just the place for them. An evergreen or privet hedge against which to offset the bright colors makes a most suitable background for them. Pinching off flowers when faded to prevent their going to seed keeps many of them in bloom much longer.



Achillea, The Pearl

Achilles, Rosy Milfoil—Foliage deep green, finely cut. Flowers appear in large, flat heads, in great profusion from June to late fall, and are a bright cherry red. Very showy. 18 inches. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Achillea, The Pearl—Bears clusters of pure white perfectly double flowers abundantly all summer. Fine for cutting. Also for cemetery planting. 12 to 18 inches. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Anchusa Italica (Dropmore Var.)—Yields an abundance of brilliant blue flowers deep as the Blue Gentian. 4 feet.

June and July. Each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterfly Flower)—Produces large, flat, compact heads of brilliant orange red flowers, a color found in no other hardy perennial. One of the showiest. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Anemone Japonica (Wind Flower)—Blooms in great profusion from August until severe frost. Splendid for cutting. 2½ feet.

Anemone, Alba—Pure white with yellow center. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Anemone, Queen Charlotte—Semi-double and of a beautiful pink color, often 4 inches across. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Anemone, Rubra—Rose color with yellow center. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Anemone, Whirlwind—Splendid double white flowers 2½ to 3 inches across. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Aquilegia, Columbine—One of the showiest and dearest of hardy flowering plants. Does well in shade and among stones.

Aquilegia, Caerulea—From the Rocky Mountains, often 3 inches in diameter. Blue and white. 2 feet. June and July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Aquilegia, Canadensis—The common American Columbine. Bright red and yellow. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Aquilegia, Chrysantha—Golden yellow with long spurs. Distinct. 2½ feet. June and July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Aquilegia, Nivea Grandiflora—Double pure white. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Companula (Bell Flower), Media—The well known Canterbury Bells. Blue, rose and white. 2 to 3 feet. July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora — Blooms nearly the entire summer in great profusion, of a rich golden color. Fine for cutting. 3 feet. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Daisy, Shasta—Luther Burbank's wonderful hybrid daisy. Large white flowers blooming in great abundance all summer. 1 to 2 feet. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)—Old-fashioned, but elegant nevertheless. Dazzlingly deep blue, and in bloom for months.

Delphinium, Formosum—The old-fashioned dark blue variety that never fails. 2 to 4 feet. June until frost. Each 12 cents; 10 for \$1.00.

Delphinium, Formosa Coelestinum—Delicate blue, charming. Each 12 cents; 10 for \$1.00.

Delphinium, Hybridum—Mixed. New shades of blue and purple. Each 12 cents; 10 for \$1.00.

Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—An old-fashioned but delicate and still popular flower, heart-shaped flowers hanging from all along the underside of its drooping branches. Perfectly hardy. 2 feet. May. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Dictamnus Fraxinella (Gas Plant) Rubra—An aromatic plant bearing long spikes of pinkish, purple veined and lemon-scented flowers. In hot weather it gives off a gas that explodes when a match is applied. 1½ feet. June. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Dictamnus Fraxinella Alba—White, otherwise like the above. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—An old but still popular flower. Its spikes of long tubular flowers, varying from purple to white, are very showy and impressive. Fine for cut-



Japanese Anemone, Whirlwind

ting. June to August. 3 to 4 feet. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Digitalis, Alba—Pure white, otherwise the same as above. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Funkias (Day Lilies)—Beautiful and interesting, with handsome lily-like flowers.

Funkia Cordata—A handsome showy plant with large, pure, waxy-white flowers borne in large trusses. Very fragrant. 18 inches. August and September. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Funkia Ovata—Dark green glossy foliage and light blue flowers. 2 feet. June and July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Funkia Undulata Variegata—Leaves 8 to 10 inches long, 2 to 3 inches wide, beautifully variegated yellow and green; flowers blue. Fine for edging. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—Brightly colored and of perfect form. Center deep maroon with petals of orange crimson and red shaded into rings. 2 feet. June to October. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

*Eulalia Japonica Zebrina***GRASSES—HARDY ORNAMENTAL**

For stateliness, symmetry, grace and tropical luxuriance select hardy ornamental grasses.

Erianthus Ravennae—Resembles Pampas Grass but is hardy and blooms more abundantly. Grows 9 to 12 feet high.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata—Produces an abundance of long but very narrow green leaves with a silvery white midrib. Graceful as a palm. 4 feet.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata—Similar to above but larger and striped lengthwise green and white. 6 feet.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (Zebra Grass)—Very striking and distinct. Unlike most variegated plants the stripes run across the leaves instead of lengthwise. 6 feet.

Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata (Ribbon Grass)—Green leaves having several stripes of creamy white color lengthwise. Forms handsome clumps. Also used for borders on flower beds.

All of above grasses; each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath)

—Forms a perfect cloud of minute pure white flowers, supported on the slenderest of stems. Besides making a handsome show in the garden it is very useful to mix with cut flowers. 4 feet. July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower) Multiflorus Plenus—A blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn. Double. 4 feet. July to September. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Helianthus, Soleil d'Or—Resembles a cactus dahlia in shape and finish. Clear yellow. July to September. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Hollyhocks—Another valuable old standby, especially useful for the center of a large bed or for a background for smaller plants. 4 to 6 feet.

Of **Double Hollyhocks** we offer four distinct colors—crimson, pink, white and yellow. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Hollyhocks, Mammoth Fringed—Flowers very large, double and semi-double, curled and fringed, blooming from June until frost. Mixed colors only. Each 12 cents; 10 for \$1.00.

Hibiscus (Mallow) Crimson Eye—Immense flowers of purest white with crimson center. 4 feet. August. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Hibiscus Moschuetos (Rosy Marshmallow)—Like the above except in color, which is pink with dark eye. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Hyacinthus Candicans—Produces numerous white bell-shaped flowers, drooping from stems three feet high most of the summer and fall. 3 ft., each 6 cents; 10 for 50 cents.

Iberis Sempervirens (Candytuft)—A profuse blooming evergreen and very hardy. Well adapted for rockeries, edging, etc. Pure white. 8 inches. April and May. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

THE GERMAN IRIS

The German Iris, also known by its French name, "Fleur-de-Lis," is one of the most showy, beautiful and useful of hardy perennials. It blooms in great profusion in spring and early summer, bearing sometimes 50 to 100 spikes of bloom, deliciously fragrant and fine for cutting. The flowers resemble large orchids in the richness, purity and exquisite shadings of color. Moreover, it is a plant of easiest culture, perfectly hardy and succeeds everywhere. 18 to 24 inches. May and June.

The following are as choice as any:

Canary Bird—Falls white, uppers canary yellow.

Celeste—Falls a bright blue, stands a grayish blue.

Cubero—Rich orange yellow, falls heavily penciled maroon.

Florentine Alba—White, free flowering and sweet scented.

Fulda—Satiny white, falls lilac, feathered yellow.

Her Majesty—Very large and fine. Falls crimson over white, stands lavender rose.

Honorabilis—Stands golden yellow, falls crimson.

Mad. Chereau—White, edged and veined blue. Very delicate.

Mrs. Darwin—White veined and penciled crimson.

Parisensis—Largest and showiest. Deep purple. Veined white at base of petals.

Queen of Gypsies—Falls light purple, feathered yellow; stands grayish purple. All varieties, each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents; 100 for \$6.00.

IRIS KÄMPFERI—Japan Iris

Marvels of elegance. Imagine a plant sending a dozen spikes of flowers 2 to 3 feet high, each one bearing two to four blossoms 6 to 8 inches across and of the most beautiful colors, markings and veinings, as white, violet, lavender, mauve, sky blue, etc., and you have but a faint picture of the reality. Once planted they are a joy for a lifetime. June and July.

Blue Danube—Deep indigo blue, violet shading.

Gold Bound—Pure white, one of the best.

Mahogany—Dark red, shaded maroon.

Mt. Hood—Light blue, shaded darker.

Paragon—Rich velvety purple.

Pyramide—Lilac blue, veined, white center on each petal.

Robt. Craig—French gray, veined violet.

Sea Gull—White, shaded light blue towards center.

Spotted Beauty—Wavy, double silky white, spotted with violet crimson.

All varieties, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

LILIES

Auratum (Gold-banded Lily)—The finest of all. Flowers 8 to 12 inches in diameter, made up of broad, waxy-white petals bearing a bright golden band through the center and studded with crimson dots. It often bears 12 to 15 flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July and August. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.75.

L. Longiflorum—Bears long, trumpet-shaped, snow white, very fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

L. Speciosum Album—Very delicate and graceful. Large, waxy white, recurved petals having faint dots and a light green band through the center of each. Delightfully fragrant. 3 feet. August. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.75.

L. Speciosum Melpomene—Satiny white, heavily spotted with rich crimson. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.75.

L. Speciosum Rubrum—Much like S. Album except that the white petals are shaded and spotted with rose and carmine. 3 feet. August. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

L. Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—A strong grower, bearing magnificent pyramids of orange red flowers with black spots, on polished black stems. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Lily of the Valley—Old and familiar to all. Adapts itself to any kind of a place and care, or no care at all, and always bobs up serenely in May and June with its pretty, delicate, pure white and highly scented bells. Can be grown in pots as well as outdoors. 8 to 10 inches. Each 5 cents; 10 for 30 cents; 100 for \$2.00.



Poppy

Linum Perenne (Perennial Flax)—Very graceful and delicate. Flowers are large for such long delicate stems; phlox-shaped. Two varieties, pure white and light blue; all summer. 18 inches. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)—Intense cardinal red flowers, arranged in stocky spikes 15 to 18 inches, keep the plant aflame throughout August and September. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Lobelia, Queen Victoria—Bronzy red foliage and very dark scarlet flowers. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Lychnis Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross)—A fine old garden flower with close heads of brilliant scarlet flowers and dark green foliage. Showy and useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. All summer. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Lychnis Viscaria Splendens (Lamp Flower)—Almost evergreen. Fairly ablaze with close spikes of crimson flowers during June and July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Papaver (Perennial Poppy)—For splendor and gorgeous effect nothing surpasses the hardy Poppy. Showy and conspicuous in any position. Fine to mix with fall-blooming shrubbery.

Papaver Bracteata—Mammoth deep blood crimson flowers with black center, 5 to 7 inches across. 2½ feet. May and June.

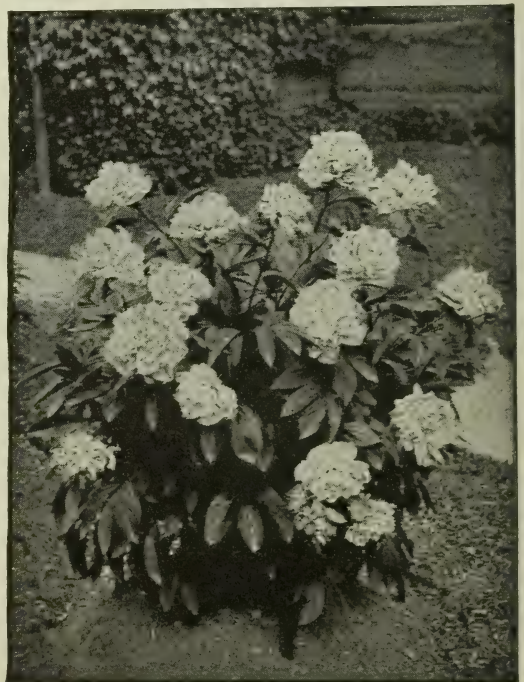
Papaver Orientale—The same as above except in color which is orange-scarlet.

Papaver Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—Bloom abundantly all summer. We offer them in separate colors, white, yellow and orange. 1 foot.

Price of all varieties of poppies, each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

PAEONIES

The Paeony is hardy as a burr oak and absolutely free from insect enemies and disease. This is saying a good deal. In addition the flowers are of immense proportions, sometimes reaching nine inches in diameter, perfectly double, and have a great range of color from the purest white to deepest crimson and yellow. Then, too, the newer varieties rival the rose and carnation in delicacy of fragrance and some say surpass them. Truly a most valuable and useful flower. They are, however, a



Paeony

little slow in getting started, so don't expect too much of them the first year. Three feet. May and June. There are thousands of varieties, but we only offer a few of the best and most distinct.

Price of all varieties, except as noted, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Alba Sulphurea (Mont Blanc)—Light sulphur yellow, changing to white. Each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

Anemoneflora—Delicate rose, with blush white center. Very fine.

Canary—New. A strong healthy grower, very prolific. Large and very double. In color a creamy yellow. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Dorchester (Richardson)—Quite dwarfish and late. Flower very double. Delicate pink. Each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

Duchess de Orleans—Large and compact. Deep rose color, center changing from buff to silvery rose.

Duke of Wellington—Very large and double. Creamy white, bleaching to pure white. Each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

Eclatant—Large full flower, purplish crimson; the best of that color.

Edulis Superba—Early and very fragrant. Deep pink.

Festiva Alba—One of the best white varieties. Quite prolific.

Festiva Maxima—Probably the largest and most popular of all the paeonies. Pure white center, petals tipped carmine. Each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.



Rudbeckia—Golden Glow

Henry de May—Very large, double and fragrant. Late; violet purple.

Hercules—Of immense size. Color bright rose to bluish white, deep yellow center.

Modeste Guerin—Broad flowers of cherry rose with lighter center, changing to light rose. Keeps well.

Officinalis Rubra fl. pl.—Rich deep crimson and very early. The old red paeony.

Queen Victoria—Large, blush white.

Richardson's Perfection—Large, light flesh, white center.

Rubra Triumphans—Early. A beautiful satin finished and intense crimson variety of rich fragrance.

Tenuifolium—Fringe-leaved. Very early and intensely crimson scarlet in color. Very desirable.

PHLOX

There is no hardy flowering plant that will produce such a dazzling display of brilliant colors of all shades from early in July



Perennial Phlox



Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora

until frost as Perennial Phlox. They have been greatly improved of late years, so that the flowers are much larger, more of them and more brilliant, while their stalks are shorter. The number of varieties are legion, but we only offer a few of the best. 20 to 30 inches.

Price of all varieties, each 12 cents; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$8.00.

Amabilis—Deep cherry red. Very good.

Aquillon—Deep rose, carmine center. Fine.

August Revere—Salmon red, dark eye.

Coquelicot—A brilliant orange red with violet eye.

Eiffel Tower—New. Of a beautiful salmon rose color, with distinct purple eye and defined clearness of flower, charming in the extreme.

Embrazement—Coppery red, purple eye.

Hector—Immense flowers of a dark pink with large crimson eye.

Henry Murger—Big as a dollar, white with large carmine center.

King of Purples—Deep glowing purple. Extra fine.

Miss Lingard—Blooms from the ground up. Waxy white with lavender eye.

Charlotte Saisson—Large white, eye and plaid shadings of richest crimson.

Pacher—Rosy pink; large truss. Excellent.

Richard Wallace—White with violet eye. Prolific and lasting.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy salmon, crimson eye. Very showy.

The Pearl—Pure white. A standard.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow)—One of the brightest and showiest of hardy flowers and easiest to grow. It produces a mass of double yellow flowers from July until frost. Excellent for cutting. 6 feet. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents; 100 for \$5.00.

Spirea (Meadow Sweet) Japonica—A splendid plant both in foliage and flower. Creamy white and very floriferous. 2 feet. June. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.

Spirea Palmata—Stems and branches purple red, flowers crimson purple. 2 feet. June. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.

Tritoma (Flaming Torch). Also known as the **Red Hot Poker Plant**.

Tritoma Pfitzerii (The Everblooming Flaming Torch)—Vies with the finest cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy. Plants show from six to ten grand flower stalks all the time, each displaying at the height of 3 feet a great cluster of flame colored flowers. Needs some protection at the North. June to November. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Tritoma, Uvaria Grandiflora—Bears grand spikes of bright orange colored flowers. 3 feet. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis (Blue Bird Flower)—The Blue Bird flower is one of the very best hardy flower plants of a blue color. Its flowers at a distance resemble blue birds perched in the foliage. It is perfectly hardy and grows in strength and beauty from year to year. 2 feet. May to September. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle, Spanish Bayonet, Etc.)—A handsome, stately and striking evergreen plant with long, narrow, palm-like leaves, having white threads growing from their edges. Its flower stem grows 3 to 5 feet high, bearing bell-shaped creamy white flowers in July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$10.00.

BARGAIN COLLECTIONS

No. 26—11 German Iris, one of a kind, for \$1.00.

No. 27—16 German Iris, mixed varieties, for \$1.00.

No. 28—6 Japan Iris, one of a kind, for \$1.00.

No. 29—8 Japan Iris, mixed varieties, for \$1.00.

No. 30—11 Per. Phlox, one of a kind, for \$1.00.

No. 31—16 Per. Phlox, mixed varieties, for \$1.00.

No. 32—5 Paeonies, your choice of 25c varieties, for \$1.00.

No. 33—6 Paeonies, mixed, for \$1.00.

HORTICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS

Horticulturist's Rule Book—Contains in handy and concise form, a great number of rules and recipes required by fruit growers, gardeners, florists, farmers, etc. Compiled by L. H. Bailey, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University. Invaluable. Price, in cloth, 75 cents postpaid.

Horticultural Art Folio—A book of 84 colored plates, representing 181 of the best and most popular varieties of hardy fruits and flowering shrubbery, executed in the highest style of the lithographer's art, bound in leatherette cover. Splendid for soliciting orders for vines, plants and trees. Price \$2.25 postpaid.

Our Spray Calendar Free—It describes what to spray for, what chemicals to use, how to mix them, how to spray, when to spray, the best machines on the market and where to obtain them, etc. Free to all who ask for it.

Descriptive Catalog of Rural Books Free—A descriptive and priced catalog of over 200 different books on Fruit and Vegetable Growing; Flower and Landscape Gardening and others pertaining to Rural life, is mailed free to all who apply.

HEDGE PLANTS

Plant deciduous hedge plants six inches apart, and after the first season cut them down to within four inches of the ground. From these stubs many sprouts will start the next season and that makes it dense from the ground up, which is a necessity for a good hedge.

For Ornamental hedges around city and village lots

CALIFORNIA PRIVET is the most popular. A free, rapid grower with dense, dark green foliage. Submits to shearing to any extent and shape. Holds its foliage up to the holidays in this vicinity and is evergreen south of Pennsylvania. Plants are cheap, free from thorns and do not sprout or sucker from the roots. Price for 2 to 3 ft. plants, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000.

JAPAN BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergii*). This is a dwarf barberry; very hardy and highly ornamental. Its yellow flowers are followed by bright scarlet berries. In the Fall its foliage turns to scarlet and gold. Price, 12 to 18 inch plants, \$11.00 per 100; 18 to 24 inch, \$15.00.

JAPAN QUINCE and **TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLES** are also very suitable for hedges. See page 44.

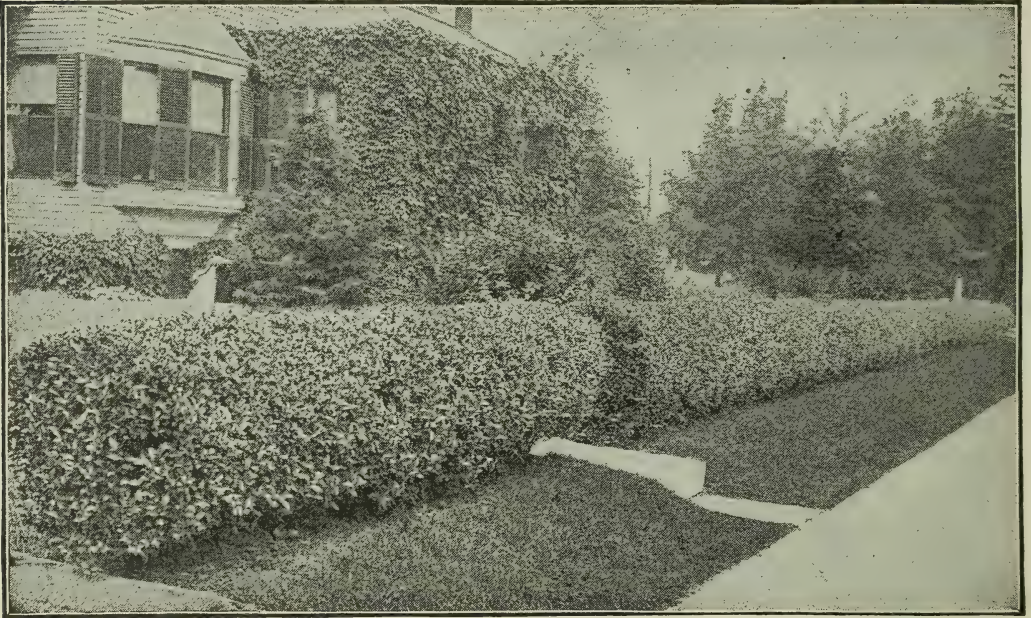
HONEY LOCUST makes one of the best and strongest hedges for enclosing horses and cattle, thorny. Its foliage is also very pretty and graceful. Price of one year plants, 75c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1000; 2 year plants, \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1000.

OSAGE ORANGE grows still stronger and makes a hedge "horse high, bull strong and pig tight." Price of one year plants, 50c per 100, \$2.50 per 1000; 2 year plants, 75c per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

EVERGREEN HEDGES

DWARF BOX makes a very pretty little evergreen hedge or border along paths, etc., about 18 inches high. Plant 4 inches apart. Price 4 to 6 inch plants, \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000.

NORWAY SPRUCE and **AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE** make fine evergreen hedges, plenty strong enough to turn horses and cattle. By shearing hedges annually, while the young wood is still soft, they can be kept down to four or five feet high. Plant one foot apart. For windbreaks plant four feet apart and allow them to grow up to fifteen or more feet high. Prices, for 12 to 18 inch trees of either or both, \$12.00 per 100.



California Privet Hedge

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

As the natural forests of the country are fast disappearing it is well to take steps now to provide for a future supply of timber for building and the industrial arts. Some varieties are so scarce and high priced even now as to promise splendid results from an investment along this line. Besides there are large tracts denuded of the natural forest and worthless for anything else, which with a little care and expense would grow timber very profitably.

Plant deciduous trees as Catalpa, Locusts, etc., about one by four feet apart and cultivate for a year or two. After that they take care of themselves. Close planting causes them to crowd one another and grow long and straight. In 3 to 5 years the harvest begins by thinning them out, using the thinnings for bean, hop and hoop poles, etc., a few years later for stakes, posts and kindred uses. After they get to be some thirty feet high and are thinned to ten or twelve feet apart they grow into money very fast, and may be left to grow as long as desired without further thinning.



A Piece of Catalpa Wood Showing the Bending Qualities

FORTY REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT CATALPA SPECIOSA.

1. By 1925 American forests will be exterminated.
2. The only valuable tree which will mature in time.
3. Is antiseptic, requires no chemical treatment.
4. It grows in almost all soils.
5. Is easily propagated and managed.
6. Demands no professional manipulation.
7. Most durable wood known.
8. Valuable for cross-ties, has endured half of century.
9. Nothing better for telegraph poles.
10. Miles of living trees used for telegraph poles.
11. Superior to oak for furniture.
12. Makes magnificent veneers.
13. Lighter than pine.
14. Stronger than oak.
15. Tougher than hickory.
16. Free from warping.
17. Neither shrinks nor swells.
18. Makes best wood pulp for book paper.
19. Immense yield per acre.
20. Excels for building materials.
21. Equals Walnut for carving.
22. Makes most durable fence posts and rails.
23. For mine timbers not surpassed.
24. Ideal wood for shingles.
25. Every quality for interior house furnishing.
26. Good plow beams and handles.
27. Used during centuries for boat building.
28. Suitable for car construction.
29. Once planted becomes a perpetual forest.
30. Qualities of basswood and ash for agricultural implements.
31. Blocks are used for wood engraving.
32. Strong and durable for piling.
33. Will produce cross-ties at 10 cents each.
34. Less insect enemies than other trees.
35. Fewer diseases than other timber trees.
36. Quick growth for windbreak.
37. A desirable shade tree.
38. Beautiful flowers for ornament and bee pasture.
39. Roots never clog sewers.
40. Practically all uses for which wood is adapted.

Catalpa Speciosa, 8—12 inches high.....\$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000

BLACK LOCUST

The locust is a well known tree that will grow and do well on any high or rough land, where almost all other trees and crops fail. It should be extensively planted for fence posts.

The life of the locust fence post is known to be more than fifty years.

Locust, 12—18 inches\$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000

RUSSIAN MULBERRY

Russian Mulberry is one of the best known trees to plant for windbreaks around orchards, buildings, etc. Makes homes and provides favorite food for birds, which will destroy without cost more insects around an orchard than can possibly be killed by experienced spraying. The Mulberry being a favorite food for the birds prevents them from eating the other fruit.

Russian Mulberry, 12—18 inches.....\$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000

OSAGE ORANGE

The Osage is not a new plant. Almost everyone with any experience in farming knows something of it. But it is only within the last few years that its real value has been realized. If given proper chance on a farm it will be one of the most profitable crops planted.

The wood is heavy, tough, hard and strong, makes excellent wagon felloes, hubs, tool handles, insular pins, fence posts, and is of a beautiful golden color. Has been known to last as fence posts more than eighty years. Not easily burned which makes it an excellent post along railroads or places exposed to fire.

Osage—1 year plants\$2.00 per 500, \$4.00 per 1000

Black Walnut—12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000

Butternut—12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00 per 100, \$16.00 per 1000

Transportation Prepaid. On Forest Tree Seedlings we prepay all transportation charges to any Railway Station or Steamboat Dock east of the Rocky Mountains.



EVERGREENS

May be raised on cultivated land to good advantage, but they are often planted on steep, rocky hillsides which are worthless for any other purpose; plant five to six feet apart. It is well to hoe them once or twice the first season and keep weeds and brush down with the bush hook for a couple of years. Once well started to grow they take care of themselves. Do not prune evergreens when planting. Plant very thoroughly and never let the roots get dry. We quote transportation prepaid.

American Arbor Vitae	100	1000
12 to 18 in.	\$8.00	\$70.00
6 to 9 in. by mail	4.50	
Norway Spruce		
12 to 18 in.	8.00	70.00
6 to 9 in. by mail	4.00	
White Pine		
12 to 18 in.	9.00	80.00
4 to 6 in. by mail	5.00	

ORDER SHEET.

Please use this blank in making out an order, and be sure to name age and size, as well as price and amount, on each item. Before you order, read "Instructions" on page 2.

P. O. _____ State _____ Date _____ 1913


MESSRS. LEWIS ROESCH & SON, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find P. O. Order, Express Order, Draft, Cash, Postage Stamps, \$.....for which you will please send by Mail, Express, Freight on or about.....next, the following articles, addressed as follows:

Name _____

Post, Express or Freight Office_____

County State

 Only amounts less than one dollar may be sent in Postage Stamps. One and two cent stamps preferred. (Cross out such words above as are not needed to make the proper order.)

[illegible]

LEWIS ROESCH & SON, Nurserymen

FREDONIA, N. Y.

Indorsed by Fifty-four States, Territories and Provinces

- ALA.—The large order I bought of you proved very satisfactory in every way.
 ARIZ.—Splendid currant bushes. Dandy roots. Fine and doing well.
 ARK.—The trees I have ordered from you in the past have done nicely.
 CAL.—Grape vines arrived in fine condition and all growing.
 COLO.—Trees and bushes arrived well and fresh—'Tis a cinch you are some packers.
 CONN.—My congratulations on your promptness and care with which goods are packed.
 DEL.—Grape vines you sent are the best I ever saw and I have bought of several parties.
 D. C.—Am entirely satisfied. Am recommending your goods to my friends.
 FLA.—Received grape vines two weeks ago. Am more than pleased. They are growing like mad.
 GA.—Vines received O. K. They are a fine lot.
 IDA.—Vines and plants come in fine shape. Never saw as fine roots. Thank you.
 ILLS.—Stock you shipped did exceedingly well. You have by far the best goods.
 IND.—2000 grapes ordered of you came through all right. Had a very dry season but not one died.
 IA.—Grape vines you sent arrived in splendid condition.
 KANS.—Nursery stock received and am greatly pleased.
 KY.—My neighbors are more than pleased with the large roots of your vines.
 LA.—Order purchased of you arrived in first class condition. I was more than pleased.
 ME.—Grape vines reached me in perfect condition.
 MD.—Planted your grape vines several times. Found them satisfactory. Recommend stock.
 MASS.—Vines bought of you all lived but two, which was very good considering the hot, dry season.
 MICH.—A year ago I bought 1000 vines of you. All are doing fine.
 MINN.—The plants we had from you in the past have been No. 1.
 MISS.—Plants arrived in fine condition.
 MO.—Raspberries arrived O. K. Vines and trees in good order with good roots and are budding.
 MONT.—Currants were the best rooted plants I ever saw and grew splendidly.
 NEBR.—Trees came in good order and everybody satisfied. Put up splendidly.
 N. H.—Raspberries and currants sent me did finely. Enclosed find photo of them.
 N. J.—Plants arrived in good order and are growing fine. Your stock can't be beat anywhere.
 N. MEX.—Brother planted six acres of your vines. Were both delighted with such fine plants.
 N. Y.—Stock you sent me was all O. K. Everyone spoke well of it.
 N. C.—The vines I got of you in 1909 are doing finely.
 N. DAK.—Vines and currants growing nicely. Shall recommend you to my friends.
 OHIO.—Have never seen better cherry trees. Am very much pleased with them.
 OKLA.—Had a fierce season and lost a few blackberries by neglect. Everything else did finely.
 ORE.—Received gooseberry plants in good condition.
 PA.—Very well pleased with maples sent us. Arrived in good condition, every one grew.
 R. I.—Vines arrived in O. K. condition.
 S. C.—Vines and gooseberries in excellent shape. Stock from you gives best satisfaction.
 S. DAK.—You always sent me good goods.
 TENN.—Considering you the more reliable and honest concern, I order goods wanted from you.
 TEX.—Been buying of you for two seasons. Am well pleased with your stock.
 UTAH.—Vines arrived on time and were very satisfactory. Many thanks.
 VT.—Last year you sent me thirty grape vines. All of them came up splendidly, strong and healthy.
 VA.—I have been your customer 30 years; it is needless to say your goods have pleased me.
 WASH.—Received grape vines in good condition. Have sent another order.
 W. VA.—Had the best results from vines purchased from you.
 WIS.—Your grape vines cannot be excelled. Our grapes beat everybody's in this section.
 WYO.—All plants ordered of you are doing well.
 B. C.—All your trees and plants did well for me.
 N. S.—Got some trees of you last season that did remarkably well.
 ONT.—Your vines are the best I have had from any one by a long way.
 QUE.—Such fine plants. I can, with pleasure, recommend your house.
 ENGLAND.—Had two lots of trees from you. They gave me the greatest satisfaction.
 SCOTLAND.—Received the plants in good condition.

Arthur E. Patton
 Mrs. D. E. Whipple
 A. G. Clyne
 Irwin E. Martin
 Parks & Shepard
 Everett H. Morse
 G. Franklin Smith
 J. K. Bittenbender
 L. B. Clement
 W. M. Shelly
 S. B. Onthank
 J. B. Hocker
 Otto Miller
 B. B. Burchett
 M. Oles
 J. H. Mogan
 Ruf. C. Bush
 Bertha C. Chase
 Russell Magruder
 A. F. Davis
 Mrs. Margaret Pansete
 Andrews Nur. Co.
 R. Prosser
 Wm. H. James
 James Clear
 Chris. Gail
 Milton G. Foss
 N. Dunseath
 E. S. Gaylord
 F. D. Grimes
 P. Remington
 Mrs. C. S. Langdon
 A. B. Phillips
 Chas. Schlosser
 David Keck
 W. J. T. Coppersmith
 Wecie Patrick
 H. Husbands
 A. Hamann
 J. W. Haensch
 T. F. Speights
 D. H. Ensign
 E. J. Lind
 Mrs. V. W. Buchanan
 Mrs. W. L. Neuman
 J. A. Cox
 Lawrence Ledvina
 Ed. Cusack
 Alice T. Mather
 R. McRaes
 Levi F. Seleck
 L. Pasche
 E. Coner Wahl
 Jeannie Dunn

Most of the above were received within a year. All came voluntarily.

What our Neighbors Say of Us

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. Lewis Roesch, nurseryman here, for many years. We recommend him to be painstaking, reliable and responsible. The trees and plants we have purchased of him always have given satisfaction in every way.

John S. Lambert, Judge Supreme Court

F. B. Palmer, Formerly Principal State Normal School.

Louis McKinstry, Editor and Publisher Fredonia Censor.

Myron T. Dana, Principal State Normal School.

A. H. Marsh,

Harlan J. Crissey, Pres. Citizens' Trust Co.

We also refer to R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agencies.



The Leaders among Clematis and
the Finest of all Climbers

Mad. Edouard Andre (Crimson)
Henryi (White)
Jackmani (Purple)